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FIRST EDITION

THE NEW WAR CLOUD.

The Sultan and the Czar

Gortschakoff and Fuad Pasha.

Sketches of Their Careers.

Naval Duel at Havana.

Full Report of the Battle.

Economy in the U. S. Government.

$69,000,000 Saved in One Year.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SULTAN AND CZAR.

ALEXANDER II, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

His Career Before and After Ascending the Throne.

The war cloud in the East brings a new personal element into interest, and we therefore give sketches of the men in whose hands the question of peace or war is held, commencing with Alexander II, Emperor, Czar, or Autocrat of all the Russias, as he is variously styled.

Alexander II is the son of the late Czar, Nicholas I, and was born on the 19th of April, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were barely completed, when the death of Alexander I, and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital.

The resolute spirit of Nicholas I overawed the rebellious regiments, and from that day, December 26, 1835, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III, of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life proved so irksome to the future Czar, that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste.

This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half-barbarous, half-soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas' second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers, in consequence of this preference, as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels.

Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest—an act of tyranny which Nicholas I reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. Nicholas I looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain forever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country.

The Czarewitch on this occasion, in the presence of the ministers and the estates, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately, March 2, 1855, proclaimed Emperor, as Alexander II. The same afternoon the estates of the empire and the military stationed in St. Petersburg did homage, and at a council held under the presidency of the new Emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the allied powers in which Russia was engaged.

Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I, and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned General Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father.

On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II in the direction of reform was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions, March 3, 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms with regard to the quantity of land ceded, and the rent, labor, or purchase money to be paid for it. In February, 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. Some years will necessarily yet elapse before it can be seen what the final effects of this reform will be. The Polish national spirit at present is, to all appearances, entirely crushed by the total failure of their attempt to achieve independence.

As regards education, great efforts have been made by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it is anticipated that this measure will pave the way for the introduction of a national representative assembly.

The reign of the present Czar, however, has not been without its personal dangers. On the 16th of April, 1866, an attempt upon his life was made by a young Russian landowner, Demetrius Karakasoff by name; but a peasant by the name of Ossip Jwanoff, who was standing near, observed the would-be assassin aim his pistol at the Czar, as the latter was about to enter his carriage after a promenade. Jwanoff struck the arm of Karakasoff just as the latter fired, and the ball passed over the head of the intended victim. For his timely action Jwanoff was presented with a patent of nobility and a large estate. Again, on the 6th of June, 1867, an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar, while he was in Paris on a visit to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. This attempt also proved futile, and was found to have been the act of a crazy man alone.

The official investigation into the first attempt upon the life of the Czar proved it to be the result of a political conspiracy, and thirty-four persons who were compromised by the disclosures at the trial of Karakasoff were found guilty of high treason by the Supreme Court. One of these, Ischutin by name, who was convicted of being the founder of the Society of Communists in Russia, and of having incited Karakasoff to attempt the life of the Czar, was condemned to death, and fifteen others were sentenced to exile in Siberia. This attempt upon Alexander's life created a profound sensation throughout the world, and the Congress of the United States embraced the opportunity to testify to the friendly relations existing between the two countries, by voting an address congratulating the Czar upon his escape. The presentation of this address by Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the occasion for a general outburst of enthusiasm in Russia on the part of all classes of the people. In a letter to President Johnson, in answer to the congratulatory address of Congress, the Czar said:—

"I pray you to be my interpreter to Congress and the American people whom it represents; tell them how much I appreciate, and with me the whole of Russia, the testimonies of friendship they have given me, and how happy I will be to see the American nation grow in strength and prosperity, by the union and constant practice of civil virtues that distinguish it."

The attempt of Karakasoff upon the Czar's life was not the last that has been heard of the Communist conspiracy in which it originated, developments of the continued existence of which have been made public from time to time up to a recent date. But the Russian Government has taken such pains to keep all knowledge of its existence and objects from the people, that but little concerning its extent and influence is known.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion in this country in 1861, the Czar addressed the Government a letter in which he expressed the most friendly feelings towards the American nation and people, at a time when nearly if not quite every European ruler looked upon the prospective disruption of the Union with joy. This letter was the basis of the close and friendly relations which have ever since existed between the two nations, which prompted Congress to congratulate the Czar on his escape from the assassin's bullet, and had its full weight in persuading Congress to vote over seven million dollars in payment for the barren tracts of Alaska, the purchase of which signalized the foreign policy of Secretary Seward.

The course of the Russian Emperor in the present war between France and Prussia has been watched with a great deal of anxiety, but he has maintained a strict neutrality throughout the contest, although it is apparent that his sympathies have been with the German cause. When M. Thiers recently visited St. Petersburg on a diplomatic mission from the French Republican Government, he was kindly received, but only in his private capacity as a statesman of long experience and influence.

The Czar Alexander II married Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, April 28, 1841. By her he has a large family. The eldest of the Princes, Nicholas, the late Czarewitch, was born September 20, 1843, and died prematurely at Nice, in April, 1865. Alexander, the present Crown Prince, was born on March 10, 1845, and was married on November 9, 1866, to the Princess Marie Sophie Frederique Dagmar, of Denmark.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Russian Premier and His Career.

Prince Alexander Michaelowitsch Gortschakoff, the Prime Minister and most trusted adviser of Alexander II, is a cousin of the celebrated General who defended Sebastopol, and was born in 1798. He was educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo.

His diplomatic life was begun at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, at which he was present in the capacity of attache to Count Nesselrode. He was Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London, in 1824, was *Charge dAffaires* to the Court of Tuscany in 1830, and was attached for the first time in 1833 to the Legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian Ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgard, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia, with the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg.

During the events of 1848 and 1849 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumored that in 1850 he exercised some influence in procuring the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph. The Prince was Ambassador at Vienna during the dispute respecting the Eastern question, and it was at his instance that the Russian Government accepted the four points which formed the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856. From this post he was recalled to St. Petersburg in 1857 to replace Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs. A proclamation of his, very hostile to the Western powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention, and his policy during the Polish insurrection of 1863 has been much commented upon. The course pursued by him in the present complication is still before the public, and his future movements will be watched with great anxiety.

ABDUL-AZIS, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The Career of the Ottoman Ruler.

Abdul Azis Khan, the present Sultan of Turkey, is the second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid. He was born on the 9th of February, 1830, and ascended the throne of Turkey on the death of Abdul Medjid, June 25, 1861, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He has much stronger military tastes than his predecessor. His government succeeded in raising several loans in the London money market, for the avowed object of reforming the finances of the empire, but whether these reforms are real or illusory, time alone can prove. One of the most troublesome questions that has for some time affected the interests of the Porte—that arising out of the ingenious *quasi*-political scheme of M. de Lesseps for the formation of the Suez Ship Canal—assumed a rather unfavorable aspect, from the decision of the Emperor of the French in favor of the company against the Viceroy of Egypt, by which the suzerainty of the Porte was virtually ignored, and its claim therein imperilled for the future. The Sultan, who has concluded treaties of commerce with France and England, visited the exhibition at Paris in July, 1867. He also landed at Dover on July 12, and was enthusiastically received in London.

The reign of the present Sultan has been anything but a quiet one. He has been repeatedly in trouble with the semi-independent rulers of the Danubian principalities and with the Viceroy of Egypt, whose aspirations for entire independence of the Sublime Porte have only been forestalled by the decided stand taken by the great powers. In 1867 a formidable insurrection broke out in the island of Candia or Crete, and was only suppressed after a protracted struggle, which would have been fruitless, if the Sultan had not enjoyed the substantial sympathy of the great powers. In his home administration, however, he has displayed considerable energy and tact, and especially by the encouragement which he has given to the construction of railways in his European dominions, has contributed greatly to the consolidation of his power and the preparation for the great and final struggle with Russia which has long been inevitable.

FUAD PASHA.

The Turkish Premier.

Mehmed Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who in that capacity conducts the negotiations in the present difficulty, on the part of Turkey, is one of the most distinguished and able statesmen which Turkey has produced. He was born in Constantinople in 1814, his father being a judge, while his mother, the celebrated Laila Khatoun, was one of the few Ottoman poetesses whose works have been printed. Fuad studied medicine in early life, served for a time in the Turkish navy, and afterwards entered the Government interpreter's office. His first diplomatic service was as Secretary to the English Legation; in 1843 he was made second interpreter to the Porte, and soon after sent on a special mission to congratulate Isabella II on her accession to the throne of Spain, as well as on a mission to the Portuguese Court. He served subsequently as Ottoman Commissioner at Bucharest, as Commissioner at the headquarters of Omar Pasha during the Crimean war; was promoted to the rank of Pasha in 1855, and in 1856 was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. From 1861 to 1863 he served as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman empire; was Minister of War from February 11, 1863, to February 11, 1867, and at the last named date again became Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he still holds.

Fuad Pasha belongs to the liberal school of politics; and, like his mother, enjoys a reputation as a literary man, having published, about 1844, a poem entitled "The Alhambra," embodying his recollections of Spain. This work gained for him great and well-deserved popularity with his countrymen.

THE NAVAL DUEL.

The Naval Fight off the Port of Havana—Full Particulars—The Captain-General of Cuba Acts as Umpire.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 14th instant, just received, has the fullest details of the singular naval battle off Havana yet reported. The following is the account:—

By the steamship Cuba, which has just arrived in port, we learn that an immense amount of excitement has been produced in Havana in consequence of a naval duel which took place in sight of the city on the 9th, between two monitors bearing the French and Prussian colors. These vessels, the Bouvet (French) and the Meteor (Prussian), had, after cruising through the Caribbean sea, accidently found themselves together in the same port a few days preceding the fight, and as all parties, officers and men on board the steamers, were impatient for the fray, the impending fight was no secret in the streets of Havana preceding the encounter, and large bets were in consequence made as to the result.

In the first manœuvring with a view to the settlement of this question, the Meteor left port with a tacit understanding that she would be followed outside, but returned the same day to find that her rival had been detained the twenty-four hours demanded in such cases by neutral governments. The Frenchman on the 8th sailed from port with a view to the settlement of the question, and waited nine miles from port for the expiration of the limit agreed upon by law. While so awaiting on the morning of the 9th the steamship Cuba, from Baltimore, was entering port, and, in accordance with the usage of war, was called upon by a shot from the Bouvet to show her colors. The Cuba not having answered the demand in any great haste, a second shot followed, which passed within about thirty feet of the stern of the vessel. The American flag was thereupon displayed, and shortly after an officer of the Bouvet came on board to apologize for what he claimed was a necessary precaution.

To return, however, to the Meteor, which had been awaiting the prescribed delay. One o'clock had been fixed upon as the time for leaving port, and at that hour the flat-roofed houses of Havana were covered with thousands of spectators of both sexes, armed with field and opera glasses. The Meteor started out of the long narrow harbor of Havana punctually to the minute, and was followed by the Spanish man-of-war the Herman Cortes, having on board Captain General De Rodas and staff, the Commandante of the Marine, the Civil Governor, three medical authorities, and a large number of other guests. The Spanish Cañonero El Centenela was also on hand ready to render all the assistance necessary, and doubtless also to see the fight.

The Bouvet was already in waiting, lying off the eastern coast, and at 1:37 the Meteor passed the Morro (whose towers were all crowded with spectators), and steered directly for her expectant enemy. She was followed by the Cortes, and her direction was northeast by north. The Bouvet thereupon bore down upon her steaming enemy with her prow naturally turned in the direction of port. In quickness and readiness in manœuvring the French vessel was now discovered to be slightly superior, drawing nine feet of water to the Meteor's six, which latter consideration gave her a superiority in steadiness of motion and accuracy of fire. She had also a superiority of ten men, or seventy to sixty. The sky was cloudy, but the sea was smooth, and every other consideration favored a fair test of naval prowess.

As soon as the two monitors came in sight the Meteor put on steam and the Bouvet commenced tacking, the latter pointing her prow towards Moro Castle. At 2 o'clock the Meteor took in sail, and this movement was imitated by the Bouvet. Ten minutes after the Meteor passed beyond neutral waters, and at 2:35 the Bouvet opened fire and hoisted three battle-flags. The Meteor thereafter run up colors to its prow and masts. Three shots were fired by the Frenchman, or, according to some accounts, two, the last passing over the top of the Meteor. The latter then fired a shot, which passed to the stern. The two vessels passing by each other, an attempt was made by the Frenchman to grapple, though without success. The two monitors thereupon rounded to, and the same movements were repeated without cessation of the firing. In the second passage of arms the two vessels brushed by each other without scarcely stopping, the Frenchman, however, making desperate efforts to grapple, and at the same time throwing on board eight or nine hand-grenades. One of these, in exploding, tore off the top of the head of a Prussian marine.

The Bouvet was again unable to grapple, and failed in doing so, either owing to the speed at which he was sailing, or to the giving away of the rigging of the Meteor. Be that as it may, the masts of the Prussian were completely cut off, and their colors temporarily lowered. At the same moment, however, just as the vessels were colliding, the Meteor succeeded in inflicting a blow which more than counterbalanced this disadvantage. This was by a well-directed 24-pounder shot, which penetrated the Bouvet amidships, tearing a hole through the steam drum sufficiently large to introduce a man's head. By this accident one man was badly scalded and two others slightly—a third being disabled by the splintering of a piece of wood.

The Bouvet being thus disabled and her machinery useless, besides losing her foretop mast by the collision, gracefully abandoned the field; that is to say, she immediately set all sail and continued on in the direction in which it was then moving to the port of Havana. Three guns were subsequently fired at the Bouvet (which were replied to, according to some accounts) though without any effect. The wheel of the Meteor had, meanwhile, been so incumbered by the rigging, which went over her sides, that she was for half an hour prevented from following.

The loss to the Meteor was three men killed and one wounded. No damage was sustained in the hull or machinery. The firing, which had lasted an hour, was ended at 3:36, by the firing of a gun from the Herman Cortes, as a signal that the Bouvet had passed into waters subject to the jurisdiction of Spain. The armaments of the two monitors were given in the morning papers of Havana as one sixty-pounder and two thirty-thirty pounders for the Bouvet, and one eighty-pounder and two thirty-pounders for the Meteor.

It need hardly be said that the fight was discussed in Havana during the following evening with the greatest excitement, and that various opinions were expressed as to the details and actual results of the engagement. All, however, agreed that the fight had been conducted with great gallantry, and that in the combat which will doubtless follow in a short time between the two vessels, the chances are evenly divided.

At the sailing of the Cuba, which brought the news, the wounded had been sent to the city hospitals, and the two monitors were lying at different extremities of the harbor.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Operations and Results for the Year Ending June 30, 1870.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will appear in the annual report of the Postmaster-General:—

The postages on United States and European mails were as follows:—

The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland, and foreign) on the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom	$648,762·91
With North German Union	568,737·70
" France	146,653·37
" Belgium	19,876·48
" Netherlands	17,979·14
" Switzerland	34,836·20
" Italy	20,106·80
Total postages	$1,445,942·60

Being $57,830·45 less than the amount reported for the previous year. (Owing to reduced rates of postage, which took effect on the 1st of January.)

The postages on mails *sent* to Europe were as follows, viz.:—

To United Kingdom	$339,673·30
" North German Union	278,498·07
" France	81,898·76
" Belgium	5,476·35
" Netherlands	9,281·85
" Switzerland	16,920·35
" Italy	8,181·28
Total	$739,919 96

The postage on mails *received* from Europe was as follows, viz.:—

From United Kingdom	$307,089·61
" North German Union	290,229·63
" France	64,741·61
" Belgium	5,460 13
" Netherlands	8,607 29
" Switzerland	17,865·85
" Italy	11,925 52
Total	$706,022·64
Postages collected in the United States	$927,124·56
" " " Europe	518,818·04
Excess of collections in the U. S.	$408,306·52
Number of letters sent from the United States	7,099,737
Number of letters sent from Europe	6,101 709
Total	13,201,446

Being an increase of 1,772,895 over the number reported for the previous year.

The excess of postages on mails *sent* from the United States to different countries of Europe over that on mails *received* from the same countries was as follows:—

United Kingdom	$32,583·63
France	17,144·15
Netherlands	584·56
Total	$50,312·40

The excess of postages on mails received, over those sent, was as follows:—

North German Union	$11,731·56
Italy	3,744·24
Switzerland	895·50
Belgium	43·78
	$16,415·08

Number of letters and newspapers, and amounts of United States postage so far as reported, on mails exchanged with Canada, the West India Islands, Panama and South Pacific, Mexico, Baltse, Brazil, Sandwich Islands, Japan and China:—

	No. Letters.	No. Papers.	U. S. Postage.
Canada	4,131 893	771,974	$351,642·35
West Indies, etc	515,140	184,456	84,434·21
Panama and South Pacific	168,727	151,359	30,642·43
Mexico	45,014	57,849	5,533·97
Brazil	106,384	106,470	20,315·59
Baltse	2,287	....	371·27
Sandwich Islands	20,717	53,201	3,814 77
Japan and China	111,770	114,140	18,383·55
Nova Scotia, etc	....	....	3,541·44
	5,157,932	1,419,549	$518,621·88

Payments to ocean mail steamship lines, performing service on basis of postage earnings, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:—

Lines.	Amount of Compensation.
North German Lloyd Hamburg American Packet Co	$114,299.34
Inman line	25 475 42
Cunard line	48,941·63
Liverpool and Great Western line	17,1 3·59
Hanseatic line	6,387·43
Rogar & Brothers	122·10
Steamship line to West Indies, Mexico, Hamburg, etc	72 450·84
Total	$304,743·71

The total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries during the year was 18,359,378, an increase of 2,859,378, or 18 41-100 per cent. over the number reported in 1869.

Of this number 2,754,152 were sent from and 8,605,226 were received in the United States.

The total postages of letter mails exchanged with foreign countries were $1,964,564·48, being $50 618·87 less than the postages for the previous year, the decrease having been caused by reduced rates of letter postage to Great Britain and other countries on the continent of Europe on the first of January last.

The total cost of the United States ocean mail steamship service, including the amounts paid for special subsidies to the steamship lines to Japan and China, Brazil, and the Hawaiian Islands, is $1,107,378·50; the subsidies being $178,000.

Twelve postal conventions with foreign countries have been made during the year, in all of which there have been reduced postages; from twelve to six cents with Great Britain. The Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the North German Union, from fifteen to ten cents.

PRACTICAL ECONOMY.

The Results of an Economical Administration of the Government—Nearly Sixty-nine Millions Saved during the Past Year.

From a statement prepared by Treasurer Spinner, which will accompany his report to Congress, it appears that the total increased receipts and decreased expenditures of the Government amount during the past year to $68,734,020 29. Referring to this gain the Treasurer says:—

"In order to explain more clearly to such persons as are not in the habit of thinking of money by the millions of dollars the great saving that has been made to the treasury of the United States in the last fiscal year over the one preceding it, the statement is here made that after deducting 52 Sundays and four legal holidays from the 365 days, 309 executive days remain in the year, in which time the saving of $68,734,020 29 was made; that the average saving on the working days of the fiscal year that closed with June 30, 1870, over those of the year preceding was over $222,440 per day, being over $9268 per hour, and over $154 per minute, being more than equal to the extra dropping of $2 50 into the coffers of the Treasury in every second of the time."

The Treasurer in his report again speaks of the inadequacy of the pay of his clerks and officers, and claims that this fact demoralizes the business and is detrimental to the public service. He thinks clerks in his office are entitled to more pay than in other departments, because they are held personally responsible for all pecuniary mistakes. He believes the best reform in the civil service is to increase the compensation. He speaks of the suffering in the families of many clerks, and details the troubles they incur in keeping out of debt. He says that many of them have to go to the pawnbroker, and that if they are suddenly in want of money they borrow of sharpers, giving a lien on their pay, and pay ten per cent. a month as interest. Several pages are devoted to arguments for increasing salaries. The number of persons now employed in his office is 374; the number employed when General Spinner came to office was 20. The following details are also given in the report:—

Conscience Fund.—Amount received from various persons from December, 1868, up to and including June 30, 1869, $113,991·81; and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $8,466·63; total amount received since November 30, 1863, $117,397·84.

Army and Navy Pensions.—The following is a statement of the pensions paid to soldiers and sailors for the eight years from 1863 to 1870, both inclusive:—

ARMY PENSIONS.

1863, $972,886·29; 1864, $4,902,651·01; 1865, $9,191,137·02; 1866, $13,483,665·19; 1867, $19,448,088·69; 1868, $23,957,469·14; 1869, $23,623,650·47; 1870, $23,105,733·43. Total, $128,575,334·24.

NAVY PENSIONS.

1863, $185,188·36; 1864, $184,755·04; 1865, $7,221,424·59; 1866, $5,371,658·33; 1867, $3,328,795·46; 1868, $200,828·69; 1869, $535,991·24; 1870, $476,328·84. Total, $16,195,350 65

Fourteen million dollars from the above amount of pensions for the year just closed was placed to the Naval Pension Fund. Two hundred and ten thousand dollars have been placed to the same fund in the last year, that is not included in the last item of the above table. The Treasurer also presents a taable showing the expenses for the army during each of the years from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, the total of which, for the eleven years, reaches the sum of $2,408,620,034·79. The naval expenditures for the same period were $490,429,060·64. A table is also inserted showing the amount of paper money redeemed and destroyed since 1861. This includes demand notes, legal-tender notes, compound interest notes, fractional currency, national bank notes, etc., the total amount destroyed reaching the enormous sum of $4,437,839 424·27.

A CELL VACATED.

Escape from the Pittsburg Jail.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says:—

Yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock a colored man named Edward Lucas, who was confined in the Western Penitentiary, effected his escape from that institution by a well executed movement. He had been convicted in 1866 of horse stealing, and was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment and thus had served four years of his term. It appears that he is subject to epileptic fits, and the physician of the institution, Dr. Rankin, thought work in the open air would be beneficial to him. Yesterday morning after breakfast he, in company with several others, was assigned to do some whitewashing in the prison yard, and an overseer was placed in charge of the squad. Lucas engaged himself for a few moments in mixing lime, but as soon as the officer in charge had turned his back he started toward the northwest corner of the wall, and reached that point before he was missed. He then produced a rope constructed of bed ticking and pieces of old bags, with a small block at one end. He succeeded in throwing the hook end over the wall, and securing it firmly, and in a moment or two he had climbed to the top of the high wall surrounding the prison. He had tied small pieces of wood to the rope six or eight inches apart, and was thus enabled to ascend the rope very readily. After reaching the top he placed the hook securely on the inside of the wall, and then slid quietly down into the park.

The keeper missed him in a few moments and immediately gave the alarm, and in less than five minutes parties were in pursuit of the fugitive, while others notified the police of the escape. The negro was tracked to White Oak alley, in the Third ward, where he was lost sight of. He has not yet been apprehended, but as every effort is being made to recapture him, it is likely that he will soon be returned to his old home. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

VICTUALLING PARIS.

New Sources of Food.

The *Gaulois* of the 27th contains the following items respecting the provisioning of Paris:—

"The managers of the Jardin des Plantes have begun to sell some of the animals in their collection, the least rare and valuable being, of course, selected. Several young buffaloes have been sold, but the butchers ask enormous prices for them. All yesterday people were admiring one which was exhibited by a butcher in the Boulevard Haussmann, but they did not buy it on account of its high price. The space between the ramparts and the forts has been planted with bitter herbs, which are destined to counteract the effect of salt meat when it becomes a leading article of general consumption. A pork butcher in the Rue Clement had bought a large number of pigs at the commencement of the siege, but he refused to sell even the meat which was delivered to him by the authorities. He had also hired two cellars, and had there accumulated a considerable quantity of provisions. The inhabitants of the district gave information to the authorities, who seized all the stores in his shop and cellars."

—Mrs. Cyrus Day, of Cedar township, Monroe county, Iowa, some time since found a ball of apparently pure copper, weighing 116 pounds, which was recently pronounced to be an aerolite by some scientific gentlemen in attendance at the Iowa Methodist Conference.

—A farmer at Sweetwater, Tenn., was badly sold the other day by some swindlers in New York, who sent him a package marked gold watches, upon which he had to pay $94. He retired to his own house before viewing his purchase, and there found that he had parted with his money for four pieces of cast-iron.

—A law suit is at present being tried at Toledo, Ohio, which involves some questions of peculiar interest to landlords. A real estate agent of that city engaged rooms in one of the most fashionable houses of the city, and immediately put out an immense sign containing a notice of an auction sale, to the disgust of the other residents, and the landlord, who considers the case one of trespass, and claims damages in the sum of $5000.

—The Pilgrim Society will celebrate in Plymouth, Mass., the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, on Wednesday, the 21st of December next. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration. The general arrangements for the celebration include a meeting of the society in Pilgrim Hall, a procession, an oration, and services at the Unitarian church, a dinner, street decoration, fireworks, and a ball in the evening.

—The sportsmen of Maryland recently united in presenting a petition to Governor Bowie, asking him to so modify an existing law as to allow the shooting of duck to commence on October 29, and be done only on alternate days, terminating on the 31st of March. The Governor replies that he has sworn to execute the laws of the State, and that he is compelled to preserve the sanctity of his oath, however much he may sympathize with those who are injuriously affected by the law referred to.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The Court is to-day engaged with the trial of the most trivial dock cases.

Francis Mullen was convicted of assault and battery upon Edward Coffer. These bodies collided on the day after election, and Coffer being taken at a disadvantage went down into the gutter.

Elizabeth McCutchen was charged with assault and battery upon her sister. The jury acquitted her, and ordered each to pay the costs.

William Fanshenis pleaded guilty to the charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was discovered by the master of the house, and at once showed fight. A pretty sharp struggle ensued, during which a policeman entered and carried the intruder away.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

Public attention is greatly absorbed in the threatening aspect of political affairs in Europe, and both financial and commercial values are unsettled, and promise to be more so at the breaking of the war cloud which now lowers over Europe. The loan market, however, is rather relieved by the war prospect, and is gradually recovering from the alarm created by a probable recall of money to Europe. The local demand to-day is light, and currency is offered freely at 5½@6% per cent. on call and at 7@9 per cent. on prime discounts.

Gold is again excited and unsteady, ranging from 112⅝ to 113, opening and closing at 112¾.

The Government bond market is quiet and steady.

Stocks are active and somewhat unsettled. Sales of old City 6s at 101 and new do. at 102⅜@102½.

Reading sold freely at 50·44@50·56 b. o.; Pennsylvania was taken at 59; Little Schuylkill at 43¾; Norristown at 100, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45¾, in small lots.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 32.

In Bank stocks there were sales of North America at 232; Manufacturers' at 31½, and Mechanics' at 31½.

Passenger Railroad shares were quiet, the only sales being in Chesnut and Walnut at 44½@44¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 C & A m 6s, 89	94	55 sh O C & A R.c.	45⅝
31000 Cam & 6s '83..	93¾	25 sh Cent Trans.ls	50
$4000 do.....ls.	93½	12 sh Ch & Wal....	44¾
$1000 Pa R Con m bs		100 do.....	44½
Cp.....	96⅞	100 sh Read R..b5	6.50·56
$1000 Leh V R n bds		200 do....2d.	50⅜
reg....	89⅛	100 do.....c.	50⅜
$300 City 6s, N...c.	102⅛	100 do.....b60.	50⅜
$5000 do.....	102⅛	100 do..860wn.	50·44
$1000 W Jer 7s....c.	95½	300 do.....	50·44
$100 City 6s, Old...lot		100 do.....2d.	50·44
8 sh Bk of N Am.	232	400 do...ls.b30.	50½
6 sh Manuf Bk...		100 do.....	50·44
85wn..	31¾	6 do.85wn.trf.	50½
50 sh Penna R...ls.	59	10 do.....trf.	50⅜
6 sh Lit Sch RR..	43¾	100 do.....b10.	50½
14 sh Norrist'n R..100		200 do.....b30.	50⅜
23 sh Mech Bk...ls.	31¾	100 do.....b60.	50·56
100 sh Leh N....b60.	32	100 do.....b20.	50⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113·@113¼; do. 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 106⅛@106⅞; do. 1865, 106⅜@107; do. 1865, new, 108⅞@109⅛; do. 1867, do. 109@109¼; do. 1868, do. 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅞@111⅛; Gold, 112½@112¾; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82⅝@83⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 90⅝@91⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 72⅝@74⅜.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 106⅝@106⅞; do. 1865, 106⅜@106⅞; do., July, 1865, 109@109⅛; do., July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅞@111. Gold, 112⅛@112¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18.—The tone of the Flour market is decidedly stronger and most holders are demanding an advance of 12½@25c. per barrel. The demand is active, and fully 3400 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·35@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5@5·12½. 150 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, owing to the difference between the views of buyers and sellers. Sales of 3500 bushels Indiana red at $1·26@1·40; some amber at $1·42@1·47, and 800 bushels white at $1·45@1·52. Rye ranges from 90 to 95c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at the recent advance. Sales of 3500 bushels old yellow at 89@90c.; 2500 bushels new do. at 78@82c.; and some old Western mixed at 85@86c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvani a and Western at 52¾@55c.

In Barley and Malt no further sales.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, and 200 bushels sold at $6·25. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed commands $2·10@2·12, with small receipts.

Whisky is 2c. higher. Sales of 100 barrels Western wood and iron-bound at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 12.—Loading for New York, ships Palmer, Montana, Mary Whitridge, Morro Castle, Dilpusaud, Anglo Saxon, and Queen of the Age.

Sailed, Oct. 4, ship Lizzie Iredell, and on the 7th, ship Lady Elizabeth.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do.
Brig Sarah Princep, Netherton, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Home, Cook, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Hattie Low, Shearer, 14 days fm Bath, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons. 14th inst., W. N. W. of Mankin, saw the masts of a schooner, of apparently 300 tons, sunk in about nine fathoms water, with

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WINTER FASHIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"We shall be compelled," say the authorities among our milliners, "to import our winter styles from Berlin instead of Paris." In our admiring ignorance of our wives and daughters, we always supposed they only submitted to the dictation of Eugenie in their dress from the indolence induced by old-established custom, and would gladly now bestir themselves to show how much more picturesquely their own artistic eyes and skillful fingers could set off their beauty. Why they should await orders from the stout Prussian Frauens and Frauleens as to what hats or petticoats to wear, is inexplicable to the dull masculine mind. But they know best what they can do. If they write down their own taste as *nil*, doubtless they have reason. Far be it from us to contradict them.

But why, if we borrow our basques and bullions from the Germans, should we not go a little further, and look if there are none of their customs which it would be worth while to import? Where the present American idea of fashionable life and code of etiquette had its origin, it would be hard to tell; it is probably a *rechauffe* of the worst French and worst English; nothing more hopelessly bad, it is certain, can be found in any civilized nation under heaven. Fashionable life in New York and the other large cities is as dissolute and frothy as that of Paris, without its wit, and as servile as that of England, without its rank. There are degrees in vulgarity, and where we pay allegiance to wealth instead of birth, and substitute a successful pill-vender's six-in-hand for an historic coat of arms as the object of our homage, we show that beneath the long-known lowest deep of snobbishness there are yet lower deeps for us to reach. By the fashionable we do not, of course, mean the best and highest society of the cities; "there is as much difference in their bloods," quoth Salarino, "as between jet and ivory, or red wine and Rhenish." But fashion is a power the strength and firmness of whose rule over weak minds is little understood by those who are above it. The mandate of the woman of *ton* in New York has its influence in every village in Nebraska, or in the harem of Brigham himself. Half the wretchedness, and half the crime, too, among American women arise from the eagerness to be in the mode, to keep up appearances on scanty means. Now, all the sham and plated ware which form the regalia, as we might say, of fashionable society, these cheap and nasty ideas of caste, this substitution of pompous and meaningless kootooing to each other, instead of the simple, genuine, yet reserved intercourse of more cultured people, are things utterly foreign to us, and un-American. Nervous, greedy, and fanatical we may be as a people; but hypocritical we are not. There is not a sham or humbug among us which is not weighed and held at its true value. Jonathan is good-humored and long-suffering: he lets even Fisk swell his little hour upon the stage, and laughs at him; but he holds him as a puppet after all.

Why should fashionable society belie us then? New England social life is naturally sincere and unpretending: the Western frank and ruled exceptionally by common sense: that of the South, still hospitable and generous to a fault. Why should we not be done with this spurious, weak imitation of fast life abroad which is extending its rule from our cities, narrowing the minds and making vulgar the manners of our sons and daughters? If our women of *ton* must imitate foreign manners, let them take some hints from the social life of Berlin. Or let the reform begin lower down. Jones, the butcher's daughter, whose father cuts up beeves in the market, with a diamond in his dirty shirt bosom, is going to marry Smith, the saddler, next week. She has been "educated," waltzes, reads the reviews, criticises Nilsson. Let her be married in a muslin instead of a silk; in her house furnishing let simplicity, harmonizing colors, ivy growing here and there, a good print on the walls, hint to strangers of taste and culture, and suggest ennobling ideas for her own daily life; instead of tawdry carpets and cheap brocatelle, which only suggest the larger house over the way, of which this is a mean imitation. Let her substitute a plain good table, and real friends as frequent guests, for the ordinary stingy menage and annual showy ball; let her be the companion and teacher of her children, instead of their sempstress; let the walk and sail with them take the place of her daily dress parade along the avenue; and when they are grown, let her hold her own position firmly as housemother and leader in society, and not surrender it to raw, unfledged girls and boys. American family feeling is quite as earnest and tender in idea as that of Germany; but the Germans carry that earnestness and tenderness into their social life. By as much as it is more genuine, unconventional, and simple than ours, it is the finer and higher in rank. If our women must imitate imported manners, it is worth their while to consider these things.

A REVENUE REFORM PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Some of the papers are talking about a new political party, with revenue reform as the main if not the only plank in its platform. The Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the *Evening Post*, Governor Brown and Senator Schurz, of Missouri, are mentioned as leading in this new movement. Their fundamental idea appears to be free trade with foreign nations by the entire abolition of duties on imports as soon as practicable. Meanwhile they would reduce all kinds of taxes to such a point that the revenue of the Government will exactly meet its wants and nothing more.

It would be a great satisfaction to the minds of practical men if parties could be exactly divided upon the question of the tariff. For the last half century it has been the subject of constant and animated discussion in colleges, in Congress, in the press, and on the stump; but it has never yet been squarely voted upon in any national election. While the old Whig party and the Republican party have always had a general tendency towards a protective tariff, and the Democratic party have exhibited a similar tendency towards free trade, it has never been possible to array them against each other distinctly upon this issue. There have always been protectionist Democrats and free trade Whigs and Republicans; and political questions have always been regarded by the masses of the people as so much superior in importance to this question of scientific economy and taxation, that neither school—neither the protectionists nor the free-traders—have ever been able to bring the country to a clear and final decision upon their respective theories and policy. For this reason we should really be glad if it were now possible to organize a party upon this controversy, and to have it settled by a popular vote once and forever; but we see no probability of such an event. Now, as heretofore, political issues will be held to be of higher moment, and will continue to control parties and decide elections.

Of course this new movement will receive all possible encouragement from the Democracy. The revenue reformers have all of them for a long time past been identified with the Republican party. The stronger they become the more decidedly the Republicans will be weakened, and the more easily the Democrats will triumph over them. In fact, the revenue reform movement is nothing but a symptom of that general revolt and universal derangement which President Grant's family government, incapacity, and silly blundering have produced in the whole Republican body. Professing to aim at a reduction of the tariff and the approximation of our whole system of taxation to free-trade principles, the real object of this movement is to overthrow Grant.

It is so manifest that free trade is out of the question as long as the country is burdened with a vast debt, and compelled to raise an enormous revenue, requiring at least an average of forty per cent. duties upon all imports, that no sensible man can talk in earnest of adopting free trade. When the debt is paid, the people can, if they choose, support the Government by means of direct taxes rather than duties upon imports; but it will be a quarter of a century before that millennial condition is attained. Until then we must have a high tariff, and we must also raise an immense sum by internal taxes. The only revenue reform that is now practicable is to arrange the import duties and the internal taxes so as to render them the least burdensome and the most satisfactory possible to the various interests of the country. That this can be better accomplished through either of the existing parties than by the formation of a new one needs no proof.

But the danger which this new movement has in store for the Republicans is serious, and the sooner they obviate it by pitching Grant overboard and taking up as their candidate for 1872 some man like Lyman Trumbull, Roscoe Conkling, or John Scott, who by opposition to the odious and unconstitutional income tax has identified himself with a real reform of the revenue, and yet is not pledged to extreme and impracticable ideas, the better it will be for them. Or if they are willing to go the whole figure, let them take Gratz Brown himself. He has just received a greater majority in Missouri than any candidate ever had there before.

THE EFFECT OF AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR UPON AMERICAN INTERESTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The complications which threaten to involve Europe in a general war have so direct a bearing upon American interests that they throw into the shade the influences until now exerted by the Franco-Prussian conflict. These influences have been much less injurious to this country than at the outset they seemed likely to be. They have checked the stream of emigration, embarrassed some branches of commerce, and obstructed enterprises whose promoters looked to Europe for financial help. Some anticipations, moreover, remain unfulfilled. The demand for our breadstuffs has not equalled expectations, and the general average of prices has fallen short of a war standard. On the other hand, dangers that were predicted have not appeared. The value of our bonds has not materially suffered; the decline which for a time took place has been arrested, and the market, though dull, has not been permanently damaged. The price of gold, instead of bounding upward like a balloon, speedily recovered from early disturbances, and until a day or two ago was lower than at any period since the opening stages of our own great struggle. In all these particulars the prophets have been unfortunate.

The probability of a new struggle, which will involve all the other great powers of Europe, again raises the question, How will the interests of the United States be affected by the probable course of events? With Europe in flames, we cannot hope to escape some inconveniences. The sudden rise of gold on Tuesday, and the maintenance of the advanced figure since then, indicate a certain degree of feverishness and doubt—in itself reasonable, but in no respect conclusive as a sign of impending trouble. The rise is for the moment the result of speculation, which rests on the supposition that the money markets of the Old World are about to be closed as against this country. Of course an Anglo-Russian war, added to the Franco-Prussian war, will furnish ample home employment for spare capital. The value of money will increase. It will be no longer available for American undertakings. The amount available here will be restricted to the amount we actually possess. The circumstance may produce more or less stringency in some quarters, but it need not necessarily produce embarrassment.

The evils most to be dreaded here are those which would be occasioned by the return of our securities and the stoppage of the demand for our products. Neither of these evils is probable. The experience of the last four months has dissipated many fears in regard to the influence of distant war upon United States bonds. The amount returned, whether from Frankfort or London, has been relatively small. The demand for them in these markets has not been as brisk as before, but their value has been well maintained, as compared with English consols, and the popular confidence in them has not been for an instant shaken. It will probably be so now. Capitalists will have profitable use for their cash, but the quiet investors, whether in England or on the Continent, will esteem more highly than ever securities that are exempt from impending perils. There may be momentary panic, but the reaction will be in our favor. Equally certain is the tendency of the second and larger contest, which now seems inevitable, to stimulate the demand for breadstuffs and other products of which we have a large surplus. Cotton may suffer, but for our other exports Europe will afford an almost unlimited market. The prospect hitherto has been darkened by Russia, whose railways have rendered its granaries accessible to an extent which interfered with the chances of the American farmer. Prices have been low here, because nations on the other side of the Atlantic have had vast supplies to draw from nearer home. With Russia a belligerent this aspect of the question will be changed. Europe will look to America for breadstuffs, and in enlarged exports we may hope to have a set-off to monetary evils that might otherwise be serious.

If, however, this country is to profit by the opportunity, our merchants must be allowed to buy foreign built ships. The greatest hindrance to the exportation of grain and flour is the scarcity of freights. We send our products abroad in foreign ships of which England supplies the larger share. But when England is involved in a struggle for her own existence, what will become of English ships? The Paris treaty forbids privateering; but Russia, which throws the treaty overboard, will not hesitate to call privateers into her service to inflict upon English commerce the ruin with which the Alabama familiarized us. And if England's ships be driven off the seas, as most assuredly they will, where shall we look for the means of carrying on our carrying trade? English ship-owners will then be as eager to sell their ships as during the civil war they were to buy ours. Shall stupid navigation laws make it impossible for American merchants and ship-owners to turn the opportunity to our advantage? President Grant has already answered the question. It remains for Congress to give that answer practical effect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transacted as may present itself. 10 29sw4t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw8t No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2tf Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 26 2p4

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 rp2 DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
9 1 mwf3t PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

PROPOSALS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS (Texas and Louisiana), CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31, 1870.

The advertisement from this office, dated Austin, Texas, September 15, 1870, inviting "Proposals for Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so as to require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1871.

The clause requiring the transportation to be "furnished exclusively by Horse and Mule Teams" is revoked.

A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertisement dated September 15, 1870, must be attached to each proposal.

By order of the Department Commander.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas. 11 17 6t

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 406 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIP'S ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The VAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, November ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without change of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 19 at 8 A. M.

The PANTHER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 19.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 6 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 6

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 6

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in any such case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 150,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 50,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 5 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ——, —— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot.....	$.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot.....	.....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft.	.....
..... Total quantity. Total value..	.....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should my (*or our*) offer be accepted, I (*or we*) request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at —— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:
——.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— is accepted, he (*or they*) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:
——.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one*, *two*, and *three*, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW BETHLEHEM
BUCKWHEAT,
In small casks.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The November term of the U. S. District Court will be commenced on the 21st of November. On the civil list there are 34 cases, one of which was instituted in 1865, two in 1868, eleven in 1869, and the others during the present year. They arose chiefly out of the seizure of whisky, cigars, and tobacco, for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws. The criminal cases are mostly charges of fraudulent registration and illegal voting.

—The first meeting of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Alliance, recently instituted for the purpose of inciting the spread of Presbyterianism in this city, was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Seventh and Locust streets, the Rev. Mr. Musgrave presiding.

—Yesterday morning, as Forepaugh's Circus was passing up Fifth street, above Girard avenue, two horses attached to a carriage before a door at which there was a funeral took fright at the elephant and ran away, throwing off a Mr. Schuyler from his seat on the box, and seriously injuring him.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¼.

—The President and Cabinet have been invited to attend the celebration of the Plymouth Society,

—The New England branch of the American Tract Society held a special meeting in Boston yesterday.

—The paper makers of the Western States have been holding a convention during the past few days in Cincinnati.

—The Southern States are experiencing weather colder than exists here at present, which is rather anomalous for this season of the year.

—Owing to the Anglo-Russian difficulty less interest is evinced in the Franco-Prussian contest than formerly, and the despatches from the seat of war by cable are quite meagre.

—An unusually heavy frost occurred in the vicinity of Mobile, Alabama, on Wednesday night, and the parties who some time since left that city, owing to the presence of yellow fever, are beginning to return.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Bill Reorganizing the Fire Department.

The bill presented in Common Council yesterday by Mr. Hanna, chairman of the Committee on Fire Department, for a paid system, provides that the department shall consist of five Commissioners, one Chief Engineer, five Assistant Engineers, and as many foremen, enginemen, hosemen, and hook and ladder men as may be necessary; that the Commissioners shall be citizens of Philadelphia, and elected—two by Select Council and three by Common Council—the minority in each chamber being represented by a commissioner; that the commissioners shall draw for their respective terms of office, two for the term of two years, and three for the term of four years; that Councils shall fill all vacancies in the Board as they occur; that the Commissioners shall at once organize a department, to consist of not exceeding 22 steamers and 5 hook and ladder companies; that they shall have the appointment of and control over all officers and employes, and of the property of the department; that they shall submit an annual report in January; that they shall have authority to fit up and appropriate to their use and of the engineers suitable rooms as offices, the expenses of which shall be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for the use of the department; that they shall elect a president, secretary, and messenger, the two latter to be members of the department; the commissioners shall make all rules and regulations for the government, discipline and good order of the department, and for the extinguishment of fires; the officers and members of the department shall not be subject to removal on account of any political, religious, or other sentiments entertained by them, so long as such opinion or sentiment does not interfere with the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties as members of the department; that the salaries per annum of those composing the department shall be as follows:—Five commissioners, $2000; chief engineer, $3000; secretary, $1200; messenger, $800; assistant engineers, $1000; enginemen, $1000; firemen, $800; tillermen and drivers, $750; foremen, $450; hose and hook and ladder men, $360; that no other person than a voter shall be a member of the department. Section eleventh defines the duties of the Chief Engineer; every engine company shall have an engineman, one fireman, and one driver, who shall be permanently employed, and also one foremen and eight hosemen; every hook and ladder company shall have one driver and one tiller man, who shall be permanently employed, and one foreman and ten members; the property of each engine company shall consist of not less than one steamer, one hose carriage, 1000 feet of hose, four horses, and other such apparatus as the Commissioners may deem necessary; the property of each hook and ladder company shall consist of not less than one ladder truck and all necessary ladders and implements and three horses; the officers of the department are authorized to exercise the powers of police officers in going to, while at, and returning from any fire.

The bill also confers upon the Commissioners the power to remove such of the fire-alarm signal boxes as may not be needed, and locate the same and such others as they shall deem necessary; to suspend any company from active service for violation of the rules and regulations, or dismiss them from the department. It also provides that the sum of $400,000 be appropriated to the commissioners for the purchase of apparatus, houses, and other property, and the maintenance of the department for 1871; the commissioners may lease such of the apparatus, houses, and other property of the present fire companies as they may deem necessary.

DEDICATION.

The Opening of the Arch Street M. E. Church.

The handsome new white marble church, at the southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, was dedicated yesterday afternoon.

The services commenced with the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," after which the introductory services were conducted by Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., the pastor of the church. A hymn was then sung, prayer offered by Rev. Bishop Janes, and the Scripture lessons read by Rev. Bishop Scott.

Rev. Bishop Simpson then preached the dedicatory sermon, from Isaiah lx. 7: "And I will glorify the house of my glory." He said he would apply the text to the individual houses in which the people of the church meet together to worship God. They have not only a human side, they have a heavenly one; God is interested in them, and He pronounces them the "houses of His glory." The church is the house of God's glory because it is erected for the honor of His name, and is therefore partly monumental. In all ages of the world men have sought to indicate the feeling of their hearts that they ought to worship by external indications. Though worship is spiritual, yet, from the beginning, God has required a visible manifestation of the act of worship. In the earliest ages the first fruits were brought, and the lamb slain, and the sacrifice offered. Thus, as visible worship has been instituted from the beginning, men have sought to erect proper buildings for the accommodation of the worshippers. He then proceeded to speak of the fact of the great amount of money and talents expended in heathen temples. The traveller in all lands can determine the character of the worship by the buildings erected for its use. The influence of the houses of God in showing forth His glory can scarcely be overestimated. These houses are for God's glory, whatever may be their character. The log building in the wilderness may be as acceptable to God as the more imposing pile in the centres of civilization. But the house of God should always be equal to the grandest edifices built for the residences or business of those surrounding. If they were not so, they would not be in the fullest signification the "House of God's glory." He then proceeded to show how God would glorify His house; first financially, declaring that he believed that while a man was building his private house he should not go beyond his means, but he thought that churches should be built in faith and not abandoned for the want of immediate pecuniary resources. Again he said, those who build those houses of God are never made poorer thereby. He also puts glory in the church in that it becomes a centre of instruction. It teaches men the great truths which make an opening through which all other lights may enter, and is followed in all cases by the school, the college, and the university. But the great glory of the church is that there God dwells among men; men tire of all other themes than those taught in the church. God also makes His church a place where men gain strength, hope, and joy through its services. He closed by congratulating those who had been active in erecting this beautiful church, and prayed that it might always be a house of prayer—the gate of heaven. He rejoiced in the beauty and commodiousness of the church, but he hoped that there might be some higher beauty in it. The walls should be salvation, and the gates praise.

After the sermon, a lesson, from Psalm cxxii, was read responsively by Rev. W. A. Gray and the congregation. The trustees of the church, through the president, Mr. John Whiteman, formally presented the building for the worship of God. The service of dedication was then read by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D. A collection was then taken up and the Doxology sung, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Bishop Morris.

In the evening another service was held, at which a sermon was preached by Rev. Cyrus H. Foss, D. D. Services will also be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, and on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch.—President Samuel W. Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the United States Fire Company, expressing the willingness of the organization to abide by the desire of the public for the organization of a paid fire department, and pledging their support to the movement, besides discharging their duties as usual, until relieved therefrom. The communication was ordered to be printed in the appendix, after a debate on the propriety of so doing.

Also, one from the Diligent Engine Company, praying for a paid fire department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hodgson, from the Committee on Water, reported an ordinance appropriating $60,000 for the laying of a water main from Mount Airy to Wister street, in Germantown. Passed.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance approving of the contract and the securities of Wm. H. Taylor for the erection of an addition to the school-house on Twentieth and Filbert streets, and appropriating $6700 for the same. Passed.

Also, an ordinance approving of the contract and the securities of Philip H. Somersett, for the erection of a school-house on Twentieth street below Thompson, and appropriating $18,874 for the same. Passed.

Also, a report recommending the transfer of certain appropriations to the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools. Passed.

Mr. Bumm, from the Committee on Cash Accounts and City Treasury, made the following statement:

Cash on hand to date,	-	$1,246,780 22
Appropriated as follows:		
To pay interest on city loan,	-	481,856 59
To pay loan warrants,	-	512,012 34
To pay sundry claims,	-	70,482 30
To pay sinking fund securities,	-	143,428 99
Total,	-	$1,246,780 22

Mr. George A. Smith, of the special committee of Select Council on a paid fire department, reported that the joint committee had matured a bill to that effect, and urged its adoption by Select Council.

An ordinance, making an appropriation for the grading of York and Fairhill street, was reported by the Highway Committee, and not adopted, the appropriation being exhausted. Vote, 9 ayes, 13 nays.

An appropriation for a deficiency in grading City avenue was passed, but reconsidered, and the matter referred to a special committee of three, Messrs. McIlvain, Barlow, Plumly.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance repealing a portion of an ordinance in relation to passenger railways. Passed, and the clerk instructed to furnish copies of the same to all roads running east and west.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution to appoint a joint special committee, to act in conjunction with committees from the Board of Trade, the Commercial Exchange and the Board of Port Wardens, to memorialize Congress to improve the navigation of the upper Delaware river.

Mr. McIlvain moved to amend by inserting "and Schuylkill." Passed.

Mr. Bickel offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Finance to consider the estimates for the support of the public schools, so that Councils could pass the bill on Thursday next; if not done the body would lose its yearly assistance from the State. Agreed to.

The chair appointed Messrs. Bumm, Shoemaker, McIlvain, King and Geo. A. Smith, as the special committee called for in Mr. Bumm's resolution.

The Chamber then proceeded to consider certain bills from Common Council.

Select Council went into Common Council chamber, participating in a convention to elect certain officers.

After the recess a number of unimportant Common Council bills were concurred in, except the ordinance requiring omnibusses to pay a license of fifty dollars if they are employed on the Broad street line, which was referred to a special committee.

Adjourned until Wednesday next.

Common Branch.—This body met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the Chair.

A communication was received from the United States Fire Company, setting forth that they will remain in service until dismissed by the proper authorities, and that they are ready to submit to whatever the authorities deem of benefit to the community. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution that the next meeting of Councils be held on Wednesday, the 23d inst., instead of Thursday. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison presented an ordinance to organize a house of correction and employment. It provides that the affairs of the house shall be conducted by a board of managers elected by Councils; that in their third meeting in December two persons shall be elected for one year, two for two years, two for three years, two for four years and two for five years, said persons not to be members of Councils, and that thereafter two persons shall be elected yearly, to serve for five years; all vacancies to be filled by special election; the board shall meet for organization on the first Tuesday of January, 1871; the managers shall occupy two wings of the house, to be finished for occupancy on the 29th of October, 1871, or as soon as possible; the managers shall make all rules and regulations for the government of the house, provided they be approved by Councils; all appropriations shall be made by Councils, and bills contracted by the managers shall be submitted to Councils for approval.

Referred to the Committee on House of Correction.

Various petitions for gas lamps, grading and paving of streets were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Bardsley, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance appropriating $38,500 to the Law Department for 1871. Postponed.

Also, making an appropriation of $295,191 to the City Commissioners for 1871. Postponed.

A communication was received from Mahlon H. Dickinson, asking an appropriation of $15,000 for the repairing of Broad street, from South to Reed streets. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Allison called up the bill creating a loan of $500,000 for the erection of a house of correction. Bill passed—yeas 43, nays none.

Mr. Bardsley moved to consider a message from the Mayor returning a bill paying damages for the widening of City avenue, and he offered an amendment providing that the parties in whose favor the warrants should be issued shall file with the City Solicitor their bonds of indemnity, to protect the city against any claims of Montgomery county or others for the money to be paid. Agreed to and bill passed.

Mr. F. Miller, from the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to open Fifty-second street from Lancaster avenue to Alabama street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the paving of Thirty-ninth street from Haverford avenue to Bridge street, and Forty-fifth street from Haverford avenue to Lancaster avenue. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the paving of Mulberry street from Orthodox street to Oxford. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing the removal of the toll-house at Bristol avenue and Second street. Agreed to.

Also, one to repeal a resolution relative to the grading of Paoli avenue. Agreed to.

Also, authorizing the Seventeenth and Nineteenth-streets Passenger Railway Company to extend their tracks north to Montgomery avenue or Norris street, and make a circuit from east to west. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported an ordinance to create and organize a paid fire department.

Mr. Calhoun moved to postpone, and make the bill the special order for next Wednesday.

Mr. Hanna said the bill should not be postponed. The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to postpone, resulting: Yeas 31, nays 18. The bill was therefore postponed until next Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Willits, from the Committee on Surveys, reported a resolution directing the revision of grades in Park avenue, in the Twenty-eighth ward. Agreed to.

At this juncture the President and members of Select Councils were announced. President Cattell, of Select Council, took the chair. He stated that both branches of Councils met in joint convention to elect a member of the Board of Port Wardens, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel V. Merrick, and three directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Morton nominated as directors, Alexander M. Fox, William Anspach and G. Morrison Coates They were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Francis C. Hill and Mr. John Welsh were nominated for members of the Board of Port Wardens.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in favor of Mr. Hill—yeas 51; nays 12.

Mr. Willets presented a resolution directing the revision of the grades along the line of the connecting railroad in West Philadelphia. Agreed to.

Mr. Hart, chairman of the special committee on census, presented a report relative to the retaking of the census in the Eighth ward, which was accepted.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution of request to the Receiver of Taxes, that Councils be informed of the amount of personal taxes collected by the deputy receivers prior to the late election, as well as the amount paid into the Receiver's office by the deputy receivers.

Mr. Buzby presented a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report the amount of all loans negotiated by the city free from taxation. Agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were considered:

One appropriating $60,000 for the laying of a water main in Germantown. Concurred in.

To lay water pipe on Forty-fifth and other streets. Concurred in.

Approving the contract for the erection of a school building on Filbert street, west of Twentieth. Concurred in.

To appoint a joint special committee to memorialize Congress to improve the navigation of the Delaware river. Concurred in.

Messrs. Buzby, Miller, Ellis, Parker and Hamilton were appointed on the committee.

An ordinance appropriating $100 for repairs to a school-house was referred to the Finance Committee.

For the erection of a school building, at Eleventh and Thompson streets. Concurred in.

A supplement to an ordinance to promote the more equal assessment of taxes. Concurred in.

One of request to the Public Building Commission. Adjourned.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

RUSSIA'S DEMAND AND ENGLAND'S REPLY—VOICE OF THE PEOPLE—AUSTRIA AND TURKEY LIKEWISE PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—[Special to the New York World.]—The peace-at-any-price party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for war against Russia, unless she recedes from her present position. Earl Granville told Gladstone that they must choose between yielding to the tide and going out of office, and for the moment they have yielded. The members who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Prince Gortschakoff are Messrs. Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Ayrton. The truth is, that Granville sent his reply to Prince Gortschakoff in hot haste without consulting his colleagues, and then informed that the country was committed to his position, and he could not and would not recede from it.

The Morning Post in an editorial to-day says the cause of France has now become the cause of Europe.

All the neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain a peace and leave her intact, or aid her to continue the war, in order to hold Prussia engaged, while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or France, detaining them, will show herself once more the saviour of Europe.

The Standard of to-day has a bitter attack on Russia and Prussia, who, it declares, have conspired together to commit a monstrous act of perfidy and violence, and an audacious contempt of public morality, introducing chaos and a series of endless wars. It proclaims that the existence of an English ministry that dare not give the right answer to this most insolent challenge, would not be worth a week's purchase.

A correspondent, writing from Florence on November 14, says that Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a strong protest to the Powers against the forcible occupation of the Quirinal. Should Victor Emanuel enter Rome the Pope will go to Malta.

A special dispatch from Tours, to-day, says that numerous reports have reached that city that Trochu, on November 15, made a magnificent sortie, inflicting terrific loss on the Germans, and establishing communication with D'Aurelles. The details of the fighting are incomplete, but the substance of the reports is that the main attack was made along the road leading through St. Cloud, Sevres and Versailles, while feints were made toward the north at St. Denis and south at Villejuif.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg, November 12, says that Gortschakoff's letter was presented simultaneously at London, Vienna, Constantinople, Florence and Tours on Wednesday last. After he knew of the delivery of the note in London, Gortschakoff called in person last night at the English Embassy and offered to show his dispatch to Sir Andrew Buchanan, explaining that he had chosen to communicate directly with the respective courts rather than with their representatives here, to avoid all misunderstandings.

Rumors and exciting telegrams first became generally known to-day, the new Turkish Ambassador having learned it at the English embassy. Comparatively few know of it even yet. At the English club, the rendezvous of the governing classes, on Saturday night, scarcely any one had heard of the action, and the assistant Minister was equally ignorant. So far as I can learn, Gortschakoff's demands are generally approved by the Russians. All others are greatly excited. It is confidently believed that Austria will fight, if England will. The Russian government must feel prepared for any event, or it would not have ventured on a step so bold. The Russian officials say that they have carried out, for fourteen years, the humiliating conditions of the treaty with scrupulous fidelity, and that now is their time, or never. They believe England will not fight.

Granville's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. Its firm tone has occasioned astonishment, especially among the Tories, whose organ this morning is silent. The leading Liberals are scarcely less surprised, as yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and were prepared to defend it. To-day there is no such indication. Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinion will support him. Some of the diplomatists say openly that they can see no way out of it, but it is equally difficult to see how this Cabinet can go to war or take steps leading directly to war, without first being reconstructed; nor is it yet the opinion of the Foreign Office that Russia means to bring on that, or that England will be bound to accept a conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave, but before an opinion can be formed the answer of Gortschakoff must be known—which will not probably be for two weeks.

Granville's dispatch was delivered by a Queen's messenger to Sir Andrew Buchanan, at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, and by him to Gortschakoff on Wednesday. It is not expected that he will reply instantly, nor is it believed that he anticipated an answer like that he has received.

It is also affirmed that although an understanding is believed to exist between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, that the former did not consult Bismarck's wishes as to the time of promulgating this declaration, and that Bismarck desired to postpone, but Gortschakoff thought himself in a position to force the Chancellor's hand. The second element necessary in estimating the probability of war is the knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtainable immediately. Bismarck was advised of Odo Russell's mission, and it has since been announced that he would be obliged to leave headquarters for a short absence, on account of his health and to meet the Countess both at St. Petersburg and Versailles, it is therefore probable that delays may occur. Anxiety is expressed to know whether the American government was privy to this step, of which its legations at London and St. Petersburg are reported to have been utterly unaware.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian note is universally approved there. All the papers contain strong articles, expressing hope of a peaceful result, but stating that the country is ready for war if necessary. The *Golos* demands a national subscription to build a Black sea fleet. An imperial ukase, issued yesterday, and published to-day in the Official Journal, orders the Russian navy to be recruited on the Prussian plan.

The Daily News of to-morrow says: The anti-Russian feeling in England, which was dying away under the influence of new ideas of policy, and which was fast becoming an obsolete prejudice, has suddenly revived in more than wonted strength under the recent action of the imperial government. The circular of Prince Gortschakoff forces upon those who hoped for better things to doubt, after all, whether this great semi-Asiatic Power, which occupies eastern Europe, really belongs to our international system, acknowledging the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations.

Turkey was only comparatively the other day brought within the public law of Europe, and now Russia seems disposed to banish herself from it. A Power which discards its most solemn pledges, as soon as an opportunity offers, goes far to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse; and a nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by force of arms, if it is to be dealt with at all. The cool announcement which Gortschakoff makes, that the Emperor withdraws from the treaty so far as it restricts his rights in the Black Sea; that is, he declines to fulfil the conditions by which he purchased peace fourteen years ago, he stands almost alone, in recent times, in his flagrant violation of personal and political good faith.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—[Special to New York Herald.]—Lord Napier of Magdala is to be appointed commander-in-chief of the British army. Lord Lucan it is said will have command of the cavalry. Turkey protests strongly against the action of Russia, and calls upon the great Powers, parties to the treaty of 1856, to enforce its provisions. Rumors are afloat of a secret understanding between Russia and the Khedive, looking to the independence of Egypt.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	6 50	MOON SETS	1 12
SUN SETS	4 39	HIGH WATER	9 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'r.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov. 1
Westphalia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 2
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Nov. 5

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 19
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 19
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Nov. 19
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Nov. 19
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 19
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 26
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 26
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Calbarien, Workman & Co.

Schr Maggie McNeill, Cramer, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.—not as before.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, Newburyport, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr J. Johnson, Messick, Boston, L. Audenried & Co. to

Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, Providence, do.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, do. do.

Schr G. B. McFarland, McFarland, Boston, Chas. Haslam & Co

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Flight, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Sea Breeze, Holland, 1 day fm Indian River, with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jaakson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, from New Bedford.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Guiona, from Boston, was seen off the Brown yesterday morning—reported by Capt. Brown, of tug S. L. Brown.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 17.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. H. Jackson, with ore, for Bridgeton.

Bella McWilliams, with old iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

W. H. Talmage, L. Cooper, G. C. Barnes, Carrie, Estella, General Foote, Mary Dunn, New Era, R. J. Chard, and Birdhill Boy, all with coal, for New York.

C. T. Hedrick, with coal, for Bridgeton.

Dido, with coal, for Perryville.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 18.—The J. P. Goodsell, with pipe, for New York, and M. A. Loughbey and Harvest Moon, with coal, for Baltimore, will leave to-day.

Seymour Harvey, with coal, for New York, and J. J. Wolcott and Alexander Tome, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left yesterday.

13 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 18.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

A. G. Postlethwaite, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

Colonel A. G. Bolinger, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morle.

Ogdonian, with lumber to Emil Geyeline.

Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 17—A. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports spoke A. M. yesterday, 50 miles E. S. E. from Five Fathom Lightship, bark Honduras (probably Capt. Huxford, from Buenos Ayres).

In harbor, the barks before reported.

P. M.—The bark T. Souder passed in yesterday A. M., and the bark Lepanto went to sea.

Went to sea to-day a large schr in tow of a tug.

In harbor, barks Lebanon and Catherina. All other vessels gone out.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 47.

MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Berlin, Undutsch, from Bremen 30th ult., at Baltimore 16th inst., with 186 passengers.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Riga, Clarke, from Shanghae, s'ld from Hong Kong 15th Sept. for New York via Suez Canal.

Steamers Morro Castle, Adams, for Havana, and El Cid, Nickerson, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmermann, from Vera Cruz and Sisal for New York, at Havana prior to 15th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, at Norfolk 15th inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Brig Gipsey Queen, Dalling, hence, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst. for Marblehead.

Brig Persis Hinckley, Foster, hence, at Boston 16th instant.

Schr George Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 15th inst.

Schrs George Taulane, Steelman; John S. Detwiler, Grace; and John Slusman, Adams, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schr M. P. Hudson, Vaughan, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr J. Weldin, Crowell, hence, at Providence 16th instant.

Schr Lucia B. Ives Mellen, hence; Congress, York, do. for Portland; Hiawatha, Lee, do. for Newburyport; Broadfield, Crowell, do. for Saco, at Gloucester 16th inst.

Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, for Pensacola, cleared at Mobile 12th inst.

Schr Caroline Hall, Daisy, hence, at Richmond 16th instant.

Schr Mary and Frances, McAndrews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 15th inst.

Schr Artist, Godfrey, for New York, sailed from New Bedford 15th inst.

Schr M. Sewell, Frisbee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Watts, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Fall River 15th inst.

Schrs W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, and Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Bristol 15th inst.

Schr Zulette Kenyon, Binghampton, hence, at Bucket 15th inst.

Schr Pavilion, Parker, from Frankfort, N. H., for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 14th inst.

Schr Sarah Hall, Gilman, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 12th inst.

Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 15th inst.

Schrs Maria Martha, Simpson, hence for New Haven, and General Thomas, Co'e, hence for Bridgeport, at New York 16th inst.

Schr Chris. Loeser, Dunham, from Boston, at Boothbay 11th inst., and sailed 13th for Bangor.

Schr Sidney C. Tyler, Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 16th inst.

Schrs E. G. Irwin, Johnson; Elvie Davis, Clark; G. C. Morris, Packard; A. L. Dow, Young; Ann E. Martin, Weeks; L. W. Wheeler, Lewis; and J. W. Vannaman, Buckalew, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schrs Julia A. Crawford, Young, and Isabella Thompson, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schrs Sarah Cobb, from New Bedford; Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, from Providence; John Lancaster, Williams, from Norwich; Reading RR. No. 42, Baldwin, from New London, all for Philadelphia; and Cloud, Seaman, from Providence for Trenton, sailed from New London 14th inst.

Schrs Pedro A. Gran, Avery, fm Gardiner; Angie Amesbury, Jones, from Kennebec; James Satterthwaite, Nickerson, and Dirigo, Chase, from Boston; Elsway, Kelley; L. Vandervort, Kelley; and Thomas Borden, Borden, from Fall River; W. P. Phillips, Hawkins; R. P. Smith, Nickerson; F. C. Smith, Van Ansdell; and Ripple, Davis, from Providence; Belle Seaman, Seaman, from Hartford, all for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

Canal boats Kirkpatrick, Dow; James, Clinton; and Clara M. Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 16th inst.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON.

Successors to

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
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Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
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At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

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THE GRAND { ENGLISH OPERA / ENGLISH OPERA } COMBINATION.

FIFTH NIGHT OF THE ONLY TERM OF OPERA OFFERED IN PHILADELPHIA THIS SEASON.

This being the ONLY OPERA COMPANY BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

THIS (Friday) EVENING will be presented Flotow's ever popular MARTHA, MARTHA, with familiar famous cast, as follows,—

Lady Henrietta.....Mrs. C. Richings-Bernard
Nancy.....Mrs. Zelda Seguin
Lionel.....Mr. William Castle
Plunkett.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Tristan.....
Sheriff.....Mr. E. Seguin

Mr. Arthur Howell

SATURDAY MATINEE—FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OBERON.
MONDAY NEXT, first time here of the GREAT HIT OF THE NEW YORK SEASON, Bristow's RIP VAN WINKLE.

Seats may now be secured at the Box Office and F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, where also may be found the ONLY CORRECT AND AUTHORIZED EDITION of the LIBRETTOS. All those offered for sale on the sidewalks and places not designated by the Company's Advertisements are not accurate.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 18, BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. CLARKE'S ENGAGEMENT.
Sterling Coyne's comedy, in three acts, A WIDOW HUNT.
Major de Boots.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with Mr. Clarke's drama, THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
SATURDAY, ONLY MATINEE OF "MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS."

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY
in the great Parisian sensation of LITTLE FAUST, with new scenery, costumes, etc., and a GRAND DUTCH FAIR SCENE, introducing burlesques upon the novelties of the day.
Mrs. JAMES A OATES as.....Mephisto and Arab
Mrs. H. T. Allen as.....Marina
Mr. H. T. Allen as.....Marguerite
Mr. C. W. Drew as.....Faust
Prices 25, 50, and 75 cents. Reserved seats extra.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
LAST WEEK OF ADAM FOREPAUGH'S GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
THE LARGEST EVER IN AMERICA.
First appearance of the great American Clown, PETE CONKLIN.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 1 and 7 o'clock. Admission to both shows, 50 cts.; children under ten years of age, 25 cts. 11 14 6t
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor and Manager.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
CHARLES DICKENS' EDWIN DROOD.
MONDAY, TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
First production of a dramatization of Charles Dickens' unfinished novel, EDWIN DROOD, BY BAR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE FREE TRADE ISSUE—HOW TO MEET IT.

DEMOCRACY is about to be boiled down to free trade, pure and simple, by its new cooks. Everything else is to be thrown off as scum, and the party is to be given up solely to the service of the foreign enemies of American industry. The Irish wing of the organization, after suffering centuries of oppression in their native land, are to assist in fastening a similar curse upon the land of their adoption, for the industrial dominance of Great Britain here would impoverish this country as it has impoverished Ireland, and tens of thousands of Democratic miners, mechanics, artisans, and laborers are to be cajoled into the support of a policy that would inevitably pauperize them. Now that the slavery of the black man is no longer possible, the new issue is the industrial enslavement of the white men of the United States. On this issue the Republican party should take at once a bold and commanding position. It has everything to lose and nothing to gain by dalliance with the so-called Republican free-traders who are doing their best now to cut its throat. For every vote that would be lost by the exclusion of the devotees of foreign interests from the Republican camp there would be ten gained among the large class of Democrats who are sound on the issue of protection, and who would abandon the Democratic party as soon as they clearly saw that the tariff question was the paramount issue of the day.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE subject of a paid Fire Department came up yesterday before Councils in several shapes. In Common Council an elaborate bill was introduced for the organization of a paid department, which, after some discussion, was postponed until next week. This was a proper enough disposition to make of it, considering the importance of the subject, as it will be well for the members of Councils and the public to have an opportunity to study the details of the bill before it is finally acted upon. Even more significant than the introduction of this bill was the fact that two of the most respectable of the volunteer companies, the United States and the Diligent, addressed communications to Councils advocating a paid department, and confessing that the day of usefulness for the volunteer system has passed. These communications indicate that the better class of firemen have been compelled to acknowledge that there are disorderly elements in the volunteer department that cannot be controlled, and that the only remedy for the evils that exist is to make a radical reform, and do away altogether with the old-fashioned method of extinguishing fires by the creation of a paid force of firemen, who will be directly under the control of the municipal authorities.

To accomplish this object the bill introduced yesterday is in many respects a very good one, and it should meet with the candid consideration of all the members of Councils between now and the next meeting, so that it may be acted upon promptly and with a full knowledge of what it proposes to accomplish. The organization of the paid Fire Department under this bill will be five commissioners, one chief engineer, five assistant engineers, and as many foremen, enginemen, firemen, hook-and-ladder men, and other persons, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and other apparatus belonging to the city shall from time to time require. There will be at first twenty-two steam fire engines and five hook and ladder companies, and hereafter as many other companies as Councils may from time to time authorize. The Commissioners will have the appointment of and the entire control of all officers and employes, and of the property of the Fire Department, and will be liable to removal by Councils for malfeasance in office after a hearing before the Joint Committee on Fire Department. They will have the power to expel any fire company and to reorganize any company, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the good government of the Fire Department, provided that such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the ordinances of Councils. All the officers and members of the Fire Department will be required to be persons of good moral character, and will be entitled to their respective positions during good behavior, and for such time as they may perform these duties harmoniously with their associates and satisfactorily to the Fire Commissioners. They will not be subject to removal on account of any political, religious, or other sentiments entertained by them, so long as such opinions or sentiments do not interfere with the efficient discharge of their duties.

The salaries of the officers and employes of the Fire Department will be as follows:—Fire Commissioners, each, $2000 per annum; Chief Engineer, $3000; Secretary of the Fire Commissioners, $1200; Messenger of the Fire Commissioners, $800; Assistant Engineers, each, $1000; enginemen, each, $1000; firemen, each, $800; tillermen and drivers, each, $750; foremen, each, $150, and hose and hook-and-ladder men, each, $360. The Chief Engineer will have sole command over the assistant engineers, officers, and members of the Fire Department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and he will have the direction of all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires and the protection of life and property. He will also have the supervision of the engine-houses and apparatus, and will attend generally to maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the department. In the absence of the Chief Enginer his authority will devolve upon such assistant engineers as may be delegated to him.

There are many other matters of detail in the bill, but its chief features are stated above, and it appears to have been drawn with much care and a correct understanding of the requirements of a thoroughly efficient Fire Department. That weak points may be found in it when it goes into practical operation we do not doubt, but we think that Councils will meet the wishes of the citizens of Philadelphia by passing it substantially as it stands. The postponement of the bill yesterday was looked upon by the friends of the volunteer system as a political triumph, but we do not consider it so, and we expect that the whole subject will be met fairly and squarely next week, and a great and necessary reform accomplished without further delay.

COUNCILS yesterday appointed a joint special committee of five from each chamber to memorialize Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. This action is commendable, and we hope that it may lead to important results. The channel of the Delaware, with all its great natural advantages, might be greatly improved in several respects by a comparatively small expenditure, and since millions are spent in other quarters for objects of infinitely less importance, it is high time that something should be done by Congress for the commercial interests of Philadelphia. This city has poured hundreds of millions into the omnivorous national treasury, and on every ground it has a right to ask that a few thousands of dollars should be expended for its benefit.

IT is reported that Cameron's illustrious son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh, is coming home from Turkey, without making even a decent pretense of rendering service to the Government at Constantinople. By this operation he will pocket a round sum as his outfit and at least a portion if not all of a year's salary. This operation follows close on the heels of a similar extortion from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for he has pocketed at least one year's salary of $5000 as one of the commissioners to revise the civil code of the State, without rendering a particle of service. Practically, the Commonwealth and the nation have thus turned into the pockets of the illustrious McVeigh from $15,000 to $20,000, because he is the son-in-law of a man who buys up our Legislatures.

IN the city of Chicago, where the free-trade bolt from the Republican party was backed up strenuously by the Chicago *Tribune*, a Republican protectionist was elected to Congress; and as the new member, Mr. Farwell, will succeed a Republican free-trader, an important gain to the cause of American industry has been effected in the district which is most immediately subjected to the Chicago *Tribune's* influence. Protection, when boldly, properly, and vigorously sustained before the people, rarely fails to triumph before any Northern constituency of a higher grade than that of Mackerelville.

EVEN the new census of the Eighth ward indicates that there was a decline in its population during the last decade. We must expect similar statistical results in all the wards where business establishments, manufactories, stores, and offices rapidly supersede dwellings, and when properly construed they are significant signs of industrial and commercial advancement. The population of the old city proper of London declined rapidly by the same process of substituting stores for private residences, while the population of the city and suburbs was rising from hundreds of thousands to several millions, and the effects of a similar movement will be clearly perceptible in the future enumerations of the inhabitants of Philadelphia.

THE ELECTION IN IOWA.—Iowa did nobly at the October election. The Republican majority in the State at large ranges between 35,672 and 49,675. The Republican vote fluctuated between 98,474 and 109,697; the Democratic vote between 52,476 and 60,913. The vote for Attorney-General, which was about midway between the extremes, stood, for O'Connor, Rep., 103,603; for Martin, Dem., 57,499; Republican majority, 45,233. The vote on the question of holding a State Constitutional Convention stood 24,946 for to 72,037 against, a majority of 47,091 against the proposition. In the following table are given the Republican majorities for Congressmen in each district in 1868 and 1870:—

District.	1868.	1870.	District.	1868.	1870.
First	5,013	3,366	Fifth	7 007	7,283
Second	5,594	4,248	Sixth	10,518	11,012
Third	5,999	4,966			
Fourth	7,426	4,129	Totals	41,589	34,996

This shows that the Fifth and Sixth districts are the only ones that give increased Republican majorities.

The total Republican vote for Congressmen in 1868 was 117,831; total Democratic, 76,242—a difference of 41,589. Total Republican in 1870, 98,632; total Democratic, 63,636. Republican majorities in 1868 were 41,589, and in 1870 they were 34,996. So the Republican vote fell off 19,199 in 1870, while the majority is only decreased 6593 votes.

NOTICES.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*Light and Medium Weight, just the thing for cool mornings and evenings; also for moderately cool weather all winter. More useful, in fact, than a heavy Overcoat, and much lower in price. Best assortment in the city, and sold at lowest price.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MESSRS. ROCKHILL & WILSON have just issued a neat little contrivance in the form of an almanac, by which several desirable results are obtained. By means of a movable disc, the month, date, and year can be found for any day, past and present, within the century. The disc requires to be set but once a month, after which the date of every day can be readily fixed for the entire month. Besides this the contrivance is useful for ascertaining the day of any particular past event. If, for instance, we know that Fort Sumter was fired upon on the 12th of April, 1861; by means of the calendar we find that the day was Friday. On the back of the card is a useful table by which the whole number of days intervening between any one month and any other month can readily be found. A handsome photograph of some of the fashionable styles of clothing surmounts the face.

THE FIELD OF NICKEL PLATING is illimitable, as it is utterly impossible to enumerate the articles to which it is adapted. Among the catalogue, most prominent are saddlery, hardware, harness mountings, bits, spurs, etc., guns, pistols, sabres, fire grates, machinery, building hardware, cutlery, military trimmings, table ware, etc. Beautiful as silver, durable as steel, and not affected by moisture, heat, the weaker acids, or any of the gases, it is as valuable as it is wonderful in its properties.

No. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy. FOX & BURKART, 11 16 8t* No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH Floors of the commodious stores Nos. 117 and 119 CHESNUT Street, 42 by 75 feet. Well lighted. Good front entrance. Apply on the premises. 11 17 3t

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 828 N. Sixth street. Apply to 11 18 3t SAMUEL T. FOX, S. E. Cor. of NINTH and CALLOWHILL Sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Hon. the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the Fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following Charters of Incorporation, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Sons and Daughters of Sheba.
2. Saint Edward's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
3. Liberty Council, No. 1, Sons and Daughters of Freedom.
4. The Preston Retreat. Amendment.
5. The City of Penn Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia
6. The Oxford Mutual Building and Loan Association.
7. The Library Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
8. Dispensary for Skin Diseases.
9. The Safe Deposit Building and Loan Association.
10. The Popular Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia.
11. Kingsessing Land Association.
12. The Practical Homestead Building and Loan Association.
13. Third Mutual Building Association of Philadelphia.
14. The Penn Mutual Building and Loan Association of Germantown.
15. David H. Schuyler Building and Loan Association.
16. The Aurora Building and Savings Association, No. 1.
17. Anthracite Loan Company.
18. The Penn Square Building and Loan Association.
19. The Philadelphia Artisans' Institute.
20. The Safe Building and Loan Association.
21. The Third New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.
22. The Active Building, Saving Fund, and Loan Association of Manayunk. Alterations, amendments, and improvements.
23. The Jefferson Male Beneficial Society of the City of Philadelphia.
24. The William Penn Building Association of Holmesburg.
25. The Tradesmens' Building and Loan Association, No. 3, of Philadelphia.
26. United Building Association.
27. Methodist Episcopal Congregational Church.
28. Robert B. Salter Building Association.
29. The Irving Literary Association.
30. Haverford Cornet Band, No. 1, West Philadelphia.
31. The Surety Building and Loan Association. Amendment.
32. The Combination Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
33. The Combination Building and Loan Association, No. 2.

RICHARD DONAGAN, 11 17th3t Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the "International House Hotel Company" have filed an application for change of name to the "Central Hotel Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN, 11 17 th3t Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Big Creek Mining Company of the State of Pennsylvania" have filed an application for change of name to "The Santo Domingo Silver Mining Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN, 11 17 th3t Prothonotary.

CLOTHING.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

LOOK AT WHAT WE OFFER

OVERCOATS.

Fine Whitney Beaver	$10 to $15
Fine Diagonals	$12 to $20
English Melton	$12 to $20
German Tricots	$15 to $25
Esquimanx Beaver	$22 to $35
Superfine Moskowa	$23 to $50

OVERCOATS.

GREAT BROWN HALL.

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WINTER SUITS.

Fine All-wool Suits	$13
Heavier and Finer	$13
A little better and finer	$14
"Business Man's Delight"	$15
Diagonal Scotch Cassimere	$15
Heavy Cassimere Suits	$20
Fine Walking Suits	$22
Fine Blue Diagonal	$24
Heavy Chinchilla	$25
Fine Fancy Cassimere	$28
"Pride of the Present Age"	$30

WINTER SUITS.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

Everything in immense variety for the winter wear of men or boys. The finest stock in town. The lowest price. New and attractive features every day.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Coats, Pants, Vests. $15·00 Coats, Pants, Vests.

Heavy Winter Overcoats. $10·00 Heavy Winter Overcoats.

FINE

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'

One-Price

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

INVITATION.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

11 16 mwf 1t PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

THE PUREST AND BEST

RED CLOUD

NAVY TOBACCO.

J. A. BLAKE & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 1907 MARKET STREET,

11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS.

Soon after the commencement of the war the entire stock of Black Silks in Lyons was sold to English and American buyers to remove them from danger. This stock comprised all qualities—more bad than good—goods made to feel heavy, but, though sightly, composed of poor material, which will affect the wear and beauty of the silk. Large quantities are in this country, and are being sold extensively. We, with our old connections and knowledge of the best manufacturers, have been able to supply ourselves with the VERY BEST MAKES KNOWN and TRIED for Twenty Years, and offer them to our customers at prices less than last year's, and less than we have reason to believe they will be after the present season.

DRAP IMPERIAL.

We take pleasure in calling attention to one case of these beautiful goods in all the new dark shades, which we shall open on Monday, November 14. Among the novelties in our importation of DRESS GOODS this season this fabric, for Walking Costume, has deservedly taken a high place in the estimation of our customers, and we would solicit an early inspection. We may remark that while there is a probability of a superabundance in commoner textures this season, of really new and choice French Goods the market will soon be bare.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf

GOULD & FISCHER.

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.

WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING & SONS

WORLD-RENOWNED

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Attention is invited to the celebrated

PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT

AND THE

NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS

Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed an shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 14

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

EXAMINE

GEORGE FRYER'S

STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks

Before Purchasing.

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.

Rich Broche Figured Cotelines

FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.

HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES

TO CORRESPOND.

Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?

First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.

Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.

This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.

1113 CHESNUT STREET. 10 12 wfm3m4p 1113

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SPECTACLES.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

1 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

A NOTORIOUS FORGER.

Exploits of John M. Kills—His Final Arrest.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:—

On last Friday night Officers Russell and Boardman brought to this city from Louisville the person of John M. Kills on a requisition from Governor Baker, he having been indicted by the Grand Jury for obtaining money under false pretenses. The history of the man is a very singular and rather "rapid" one, and will be interesting reading. The following is taken from slips of papers he had with him at the time of his capture:—

John M. Kills, the first known of him, was a resident of Springfield, Ohio, where he joined an Ohio regiment and was made captain of the company. The regiment was sent to Nashville, where he was detailed as quartermaster. While at this point he committed forgeries of Government vouchers to the amount of nearly $70,000, during the winter of 1862 and 1863. The papers were all signed "John M. Kills, First Lieutenant 31st O. V. I. and A. A. Q. M.," with the forged approval of General A. Schoeff.

There is good reason to believe that frauds to the amount of $150,000 in Chicago and $50,000 in New York were committed by parties with whom Kills was in connection, and his Chicago partner is now enjoying a brief respite in the penitentiary as a reward for his enterprise in that line.

After the frauds were discovered, Kills was brought before Judge Trigg, of Nashville, who, after hearing only the prisoner's statement to the effect that he was the tool of another sharper, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. This light sentence puzzled every one, but even that was not served out. The last act of Andrew Johnson, on the 31 of March, 1869, was to pardon him.

After Kills was pardoned he laid around Nashville a while, and then went to Louisville, where, on the night of his arrival, he distinguished himself. In company with a boon companion and two frail sisters of the Falls City he visited the Academy of Music. The party raised such a disturbance that the police had to be called. Kills drew his pistol on one of them, but the officer fired first, hitting Kills in the hand, the ball passing through the hand, striking a rib, which it followed around to the spine, In a few days he was able to leave that place, which he did with alacrity.

The next account we have of him is in this city, in his old business of swindling. The particular job that brought him to grief was swindling W. W. Leathers out of $100 by swearing that he was possessed of unlimited land in Iowa. He skipped out to Louisville again, that place seeming to have a fascination for him, where he was captured by Officers Russell and Boardman, as above mentioned.

In his possession were found from $30,000 to $50,000 of the forged vouchers spoken of, or probably others; a vast number of deeds and mortgages to property, all filled save the name, and abstract of titles. These, it is supposed, are his ready aids in the art of swindling. An envelope was found marked "Private John M. Kills, November 4, '70." This contained cuttings from papers noticing his different acts, and portions of his history. He stated that he would die before giving it up, but made a slight mistake in the assertion.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Dinorah" in English.

Dinorah, it is said, was written by Meyerbeer to prove that he could treat a simple theme, and that his genius did not need the adventitious aids of melodramatic plot, tremendous dramatic situations, and magnificent scenic effects. If *Dinorah* is somewhat of a disappointment to many opera-goers, it can only be because it is heard too seldom and because a certain magnificence of style and subject are looked for as a matter of course in the works of this composer. *Dinorah* is a very beautiful opera, and it is well worthy of being added to the repertoire of any troupe that can render it acceptably. It is characterized by all of Meyerbeer's wealth of instrumentation, and there are traces of his grand style all through it, although this is toned down to accord with the simplicity of the theme. The melodies scattered through it are very beautiful, and some of them are not surpassed by the more famous numbers of the composer's better known works. The performance of this piece last evening at the Academy of Music for the first time in English in this city was an interesting musical event; and, considering that it was a first performance, and that several of the singers assumed their respective *roles* for the first time, it passed off in a very creditable manner. Miss Rose Hersee, who impresses us more and more the oftener we see her as a thorough artist, had in "Dinorah" a part admirably suited to her. She acted with a great deal of expression, and, with the exception of a little unevenness at times that a few repetitions of the *role* will correct, she sang the music in a manner worthy of hearty praise. The famous shadow song in the second act, especially, was admirably rendered. Mrs. Seguin, in the minor part of the "First Goatherd," excited cordial applause by the superior style in which she sang the music that fell to her share, and proved on this, as on many other occasions, that she is a genuine artist, who believes that nothing is of too little importance to do well. Mr. Bowler's "Correntin" would have been a clever comic performance if he had not overdone it, although his vocalization was hardly up to the mark. Mr. Laurence made a creditable representative of "Hoel," but, like Mr. Bowler, he fell short of the standard of excellence to which the lady artists attained. The choruses were moderately well given, and the orchestration, under the leadership of Professor Behrens, was unusually good. The performance altogether was a musical success, and it would have been very enjoyable if the singing had not been drowned in a deluge of talk. The entertainment did not conclude until nearly midnight, when it might easily have been brought to a close at least an hour sooner if the spoken dialogue had been kept within reasonable limits. This was a very serious drawback to the pleasure of the audience, and if the opera is repeated here it is to be hoped that a judicious pruning of the spoken words will reduce it to something like reasonable limits.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Martha* will be given this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, for which *Fra Diavolo* is announced. The cast will be a strong one, as it will include Miss Hersee, Mrs. Bowler, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Chatterson, and Mr. Howell. Mr. Campbell will introduce the famous song, "Let all obey," and Mr. Drayton the thrilling scena entitled "The Wolf." To-morrow evening *Oberon* will be presented.

On Monday next Bristow's opera of *Rip Van Winkle* will be brought out.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Petite Faust* will be performed this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John S. Clarke will have a benefit this evening, when he will personate "Major Wellington de Boots" and "Toodles."

A matinee will be given to-morrow when Mr. Clarke will appear as "Major Wellington de Boots."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Edwin Drood* will be performed this evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit for the last time at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets to-day and to-morrow. Performances will be given in the afternoon at 1 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance that will present a great variety of entertaining features will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the laughable sketch of *Bruised and Cured*, the pantomime of *The Baker's Mishaps*, and other attractions, are announced for this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon. A fine programme of classical and popular music will be presented.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical performance at the Assembly Buildings this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.—A dramatic performance, consisting of two plays—one in French and one in English—will be given early in December at the Amateur Drawing Room, in aid of the victims of the war in France. Applications for tickets can be made to Madame d'Hervilly, No. 1527 Spruce street.

CITY ITEMS.

A LUXURY OF THE PERIOD.—Regarded from the economic standpoint, SEA MOSS FARINE appears to overshadow every other vegetable nutrient. It contains—as we are informed on good scientific authority—nearly ninety per cent. of nourishing, fattening gelatine; and of all gelatine substances used in cooking it is said to be the cheapest by over fifty per cent., as well as the most digestible. We give these statements, which are authenticated by the signatures of men of eminent reputation, as vouchers for the opinions we have ventured to express on the economic importance of the new article of diet. As to its deliciousness, the "proof of the pudding is in eating it;" and we feel confident that no man or woman who has once eaten of a blanc mange, pudding, custard, cream, Charlotte Russe, or any other delicacy prepared with this marine Godsend, will deny its claim to rank among the table luxuries of the period.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

FOR the accommodation of those that wish to make their purchases before business hours and before the rush commences, ROCKHILL & WILSON will open their store to-morrow (Saturday) morning at six o'clock, and those who cannot make it convenient until after business hours, they will find us open until after ten o'clock in the evening. We invite all to call and examine the largest, best, and cheapest stock in the city, not forgetting the popular all-wool ten dollar fall and winter suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

AN ENEMY IN YOUR MOUTH.—Do not put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your teeth. Beware of destructive tooth washes and tooth powders, many of which are base imitations of SOZODONT. Insure a life lease of sound teeth and fragrant breath, by adopting the fragrant SOZODONT.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—PARRY.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. C. T. Parry, by the Rev. Mr. Chase, JAMES BAIRD to Miss NELLIE W. PARRY, both of this city.

GITTINGS—CLAXTON.—On the 17th instant, in the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, by the Rev. R. Bethell Claxton, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Claxton and by the Right Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D., JOHN BEALE HOWARD GITTINGS, M. D., to CATHARINE SCOTT CLAXTON, daughter of the first named clergyman, all of this city. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

SPEAR—GOLD.—On the 16th instant, at the Broad Street M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 1402 Christian street, by Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr. WILLIAM B. SPEAR to Miss MARY A. GOLD.

DIED.

FINNEY.—On the 17th instant, CATHARINE FINNEY, wife of Thomas Finney, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Airy street, Norristown, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KENTON.—On the evening of the 16th instant, ELLA S., wife of Levi Kenton.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, John P. Rees, No. 708 Erie street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

McLAUGHLIN.—After a lingering illness, ELLEN KANE, wife of James McLaughlin, aged 41 years.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 1726 Filbert street, on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

KOCH.—On the 16th instant, JOHN F. KOCH, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Williamson Lodge, No. 369, A. Y. M.; Police Benedicial Society, and employes of the Mint, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 130 Otter street, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th instantt, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On the 18th instant, SARAH, wife of Patrick Martin, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 812 South Fourth street, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at Saint Mary's Church.

WILLIAMS.—On the 15th instant, CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1213 Franklin street, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th, at 1 o'clock. Proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

YOST.—On the 15th instant, EDWIN NEWTON, son of Samuel and Rebecca Yost, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 14 West Sellers street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, 19th instant, at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf1] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. C. A.,

AT CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, November 21.

Subject—"LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra.

Tickets at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 11 16wfam 4t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

No raffling.

PRESIDENT OF THE FAIR,
HON. ALEXANDER HENRY,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Gen. George G. Meade,	Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Gen. G. H. Crosman,	Dr. Elwyn, and others.

11 18 fmw10t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.

W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUtions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with;—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ THE STAR COURSE RECOMMENCED should refer to the LETTER PRESS COPIES taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON

HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK:

3 cases Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks, at $1·50, $1·75, $2·00, $2·50 to $4·00 a yard.

1 case Lupin's All-wool Black Poplin Biarritz, at $1·25.

2 cases Black All-wool French Merinoes, at 87½c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.

2 cases Black Alpacas, of the best make, at 37½, 50, 62½, and 75 cents.

1 case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, and best make imported.

1 case Black and White Striped Poplins, 31 cts.

1 case Black and White Dot Delaines, 18¾ cts.

2 cases Black English Crapes and Veils.

30 cartons Lubin's Black Thibet Long Shawls, all qualities, wool fringes and hemmed borders.

20 cartons Jouvin, Doyon & Co. Ladies' Plain Black Kid Gloves, at $2·00 a pair.

1 carton Black Barege for Veils.

1 carton Black Silk Brussels Net for Veils.

ALSO,

Black All-wool Ottoman Poplins $1 25.
Black Silk and Wool Corded Poplins, $1·25.
Black Lining Silks.
Black Crape Trimmings.
New styles White Tarlatan Colors.
Black Satin De Chines, 75 cents, etc. etc.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT St.,

11 17 3t PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

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CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

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GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2mSp CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

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GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,

Pendants,

Brackets, Etc.

OF NEW DESIGNS,

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11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,

Tools, Machinery, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,

EMBRACING

ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approve kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,

6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK, tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORE

NEW BOOKS

For Young People.

MISSIONARY ANECDOTES; First Series. 12 Illustrations.—Different scenes can be referred to, at once, by the aid of an index. 16mo, cloth, 80 cents.

THE DRIFTING BOAT; or Joe Fenton's Revenge. 18mo. A graphically written story. We are sure it will interest our young readers, both boys and girls. Illustrations.

THE SWALLOWS OF LEIGH FARM. 12 fine engravings. 18mo, 45 cents.

FERGUS MORTON. A story of a Scottish Boy. By J. R. Macduff, D. D. Illustrations. 18mo, 30 cents.

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HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,

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AND

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LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

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Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $300
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

☞ POMONA NURSERY.—200,000 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, other Trees and Plants. Send stamp for catalogue of 56 pages—it tells what and how to plant for *profit*. WM. PARRY,
11 11 fmw6t Cinnaminson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

530. 530.

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Harrisson Grambo,

BANKER,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW OFFICE,

No. 530 WALNUT Street.

HIS UNRIVALLED CONVENIENCES WILL ENABLE HIM TO ACCOMMODATE HIS RAPIDLY INCREASING BUSINESS, AND EXTEND THE GREATER FACILITIES TO HIS PATRONS.

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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4266

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

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Safe Home Investment

THE

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7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $300,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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BANKERS,

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Six Per Cent. Bonds

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All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," by Thomas Henry Huxley, LL. D., F. R. S. Published by D. Appleton & Co. This book is a collection of the various addresses that have been delivered by Professor Huxley before both scientific and popular audiences in England during the last sixteen years, and the papers he has contributed to various magazines and reviews during the same period. The subjects treated of are:—"On the Advisableness of Improving Natural Knowledge," "Emancipation—Black and White," "A Liberal Education, and where to find it," "Scientific Education," "On the Educational Value of the Natural History Sciences," "On the Study of Zoology," "On the Physical Basis of Life," "The Scientific Aspect of Positivism," "On a Piece of Chalk," "Geological Contemporaneity and Persistent Types of Life," "Geological Reform," "The Origin of Species," "Criticisms of 'The Origin of Species,'" "On Descartes' 'Discourse Touching the Method of Using One's Reason Rightly and of Speaking Scientific Truth,'" and "Spontaneous Generation." Professor Huxley is one of the most advanced scientific thinkers and investigators of the day, and the book before us, which presents his theories in a compact and popular form, should be read by all who wish to obtain a proper idea of the position in which such men as Huxley, Darwin, and other seekers after truth stand, especially in relation to the moral and religious ideas of the age. Professor Huxley's peculiar theories have been savagely attacked, especially by theologians; but any candid reader of the work before us must admit that much of the antagonism manifested toward him is due to the fact that his opponents cannot or will not take an unprejudiced view of his side of the case, and that an apparent antagonism toward the religious ideas of the day upon his part has been developed more by the over-zeal of his opponents than by anything that he has really said or done. But whether the reader will agree with Professor Huxley or not in some of his peculiar views, the book before us is one that ought to engage the attention of thinking men, and, apart from its scientific themes, there will be found in it much hard common sense, especially about education, that will commend itself to those who think that culture should consist in something else than a familiarity with the Greek and Latin classics.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Opium and the Opium Appetite," by Alonzo Calkin, M. D. This very interesting work is a complete history of opium-eating in all ages and countries, with a scientific analysis of all the phases of the opium appetite, and much valuable information with regard to the manufacture of the drug and the commerce in it. The subject has never been treated before with anything like the same thoroughness, and Dr. Calkin has produced a book that will be a physiological study for the medical man and a psychological study for the philanthropist. Incidentally, notices of other narcotics and stimulants are made, such as alcoholic beverages, cannabis indica, tobacco, and cocoa, tea, and coffee, in their hygienic aspects and pathological relations. Dr. Calkin's literary style is very involved, and on that account his book is not as easy or as pleasant reading as it might be, but it contains a great amount of very interesting and valuable information, and it will well repay a perusal from those who read only for amusement.

—"Who was She?" published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, is a story of very decided merit, but which bears upon its pages the evidences of being a first effort. The plot is well digested, and there are some admirable sketches of character and some fine bits of description. There are numerous crudities of style, but the excellences of the story are more than enough to counterbalance them, and give reasonable expectation of something better from the same pen in future.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "Our Sister Republic." by Colonel Albert S. Evans. Published by the Columbian Book Company. This is an animated description of a trip through Mexico during 1869 and 1870, and it abounds in picturesque descriptions of the country and people. The author undertakes to defend the Mexicans from many of the aspersions that are cast upon their national as well as their personal character, but it appears to us that he takes a rather more favorable view of the condition of things in general in Mexico than the facts warrant. The journey of which this book is a record was taken in company with Mr. Seward upon his recent trip to Mexico, and the author had excellent opportunities to see the best side of everything, and his book, if not very profound, is written in a readable and entertaining style that will commend it to the masr of readers.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "Piano and Musical Matter," by G. de la Motte. Published by Lee & Shepard. The issue of a fourth edition of this work within a very few months of its first appearance is the best evidence that could be adduced to show the appreciation in which it is held by musicians. It contains within a small compass a great variety of valuable information on musical subjects, and it should be in the hand of every student of music who wishes to know something of the science of the art.

—"The Æneid in Modern American" is the title of a brochure published from the Winstead *Herald* office, Winstead, Connecticut, the author of which has had the grace to keep his name from the title-page. It consists of the first and fourth books of the "Æneid," rendered into flowing verse and rather slangy language. The first book is in the hexameters of the original, or what are near enough to hexameters for all practical purposes. The fourth book, for variety sake we presume, is rendered in a somewhat livelier measure. The translator calls this translation an earnest effort to give the grand old poet a lift, in view of the fact that classical learning seems to be falling into disrepute, and we cordially aid him in his effort by praising it as about as clever a bit of fun as we have met with for some time. In spite of the free and easy "modern American" into which the lines of Virgil have been turned, the translation is often curiously close to the origina'. The pamphlet is illustrated by a number of clever comic cuts, which exhibit Æneas and his comrades from a strictly modern American point of view.

—Part No. 48 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" reaches the title "Reconnaissance." This valuable work is now fast approaching completion, and those who contemplate subscribing should do so at once, for it will only be on sale at the subscription price for a limited period. It is undoubtedly the most complete work of the kind that has ever been issued at anything like the same price; and although its articles are necessarily brief, it is, in the variety of its subjects and the late date to which it is brought down, the most complete encyclopedia before the public. As a work of ready reference it will be invaluable, and it should find a place upon the shelves of every library.

—From Turner & Co. we have received *Every Saturday*, *Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

—The Central News Company sends us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—*Peterson's Counterfeit Detector* for November 15 contains descriptions of several new and dangerous counterfeits, and other important information.

DISRAELI'S CHAPTER OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The English papers publish Mr. Disraeli's preface to the collected edition of his works—a sort of *Biographia Litteraria*. We make the following interesting extracts:—

An American gentleman, with more than courtesy, has forwarded to me a vast number of notices of "Lothair" which have appeared in the leading journals of his country. He tells me that, irrespective of literary "organs," there are in the Union 5000 newspapers, and it is not impossible that some notice of "Lothair" might appear in each of these. However various may be the opinions of those which I thus possess, they appear to me generally to be sincere, and in point of literary ability, taste, style, and critical acumen, I think they need not fear competition with the similar productions of our own land.

My English publishers have also made a collection of the notices of this work in our own country, and, though we have not yet five thousand newspapers, the aggregate of articles is in amount perhaps unprecedented. I have nothing to complain of in their remarks. One could hardly expect at home the judicial impartiality of a foreign land. Personal influences inevitably mingle in some degree with such productions. There are critics who abstractly do not approve of successful books, particularly if they have failed in the same style; social acquaintances also of a lettered taste, and especially contemporaries whose public life has not exactly realized the vain dreams of their fussy existence, would seize the accustomed opportunity of welcoming with affected discrimination about nothing, and elaborate controversy about trifles, the production of a friend; and there is always, both in politics and literature, the race of the Dennises, the Oldmixons, and Curls, who flatter themselves that by systematically libelling some eminent personage of their times they have a chance of descending to posterity; but, so far as I am concerned, they have always been disappointed.

A distinguished individual has suggested that, in a preface to the edition of my collected works, I might give my own views of the purpose of "Lothair." It strikes me, with all deference, that it would be not a little presumptuous for an author thus to be the self-critic of volumes which appeared only a few months ago. Their purport to the writer seems clear enough, and as they have been more extensively read both by the people of the United Kingdom and the United States than any work that has appeared for the last half century, I will even venture to assume that on this point they are of the same opinion as myself.

But, on some other works, the youngest of which were written a quarter of a century ago, it would perhaps be in me not impertinent now to make a few remarks. "Coningsby," "Sybil," and "Tancred" form a real Trilogy—that is to say, they treat of the same subject, and endeavor to complete that treatment. The origin and character of our political parties, their influence on the condition of the people of this country, some picture of the moral and physical condition of that people, and some intimation of the means by which it might be elevated and improved, were themes which had long engaged my meditation.

Born in a library, and trained from early childhood by learned men who did not share the passions and the prejudices of our political and social life, I had imbibed on some subjects conclusions different from those which generally prevail, and especially with reference to the history of our own country. How an oligarchy had been substituted for a kingdom, and a narrow-minded and bigoted fanaticism flourished in the name of religious liberty—were problems long to be insoluble, but which early interested me. But what most attracted my musing, even as a boy, were the elements of our political parties, and the strange mystification by which that which was national in its constitution had become odious, and that which was exclusive was presented as popular.

* * * * * * * *

To change back the oligarchy into a generous aristocracy round a real throne; to infuse life and vigor into the Church as the trainer of the nation, by the revival of convocation, then dumb, on a wide basis, and not, as has been since done, in the shape of a priestly section; to establish a commercial code on the principles successfully negotiated by Lord Bolingbroke at Utrecht, and which, though baffled at the time by a Whig Parliament, were subsequently and triumphantly vindicated by his political pupil and heir, Mr. Pitt; to govern Ireland according to the policy of Charles I and not of Oliver Cromwell; to emancipate the political constituency of 1832 from its sectarian bondage and contracted sympathies; to elevate the physical as well as the moral condition of the people, by establishing that labor required regulation as much as property, and all this rather by the use of ancient forms and the restoration of the past than by political revolutions founded on abstract ideas, appeared to be the course which the circumstances of this country required, and which, practically speaking, could only, with all their faults and backslidings, be undertaken and accomplished by a reconstructed Tory party.

The derivation and character of political parties, the condition of the people which had been the consequence of them, the duties of the Church as a main remedial agency in our present state, were the three principal topics which I intended to treat, but I found they were too vast for the space I had allotted to myself.

These were all launched in "Coningsby;" but the origin and condition of political parties—the first portion of the theme—was the only one completely handled in that work.

* * * * * *

I had been in Parliament seven years when the trilogy was published, and during that period I had not written anything; but in 1837, the year I entered the House of Commons, I had published two works, "Henrietta Temple" and "Venetia." These are not political works, but they would commemorate feelings more enduring than public passions, and they were written with care and some delight. They were inscribed to two friends, the best I ever had, and not the least gifted. One was the inimitable D'Orsay, the most accomplished and the most engaging character that has figured in this century, who, with the form and universal genius of an Alcibiades, combined a brilliant wit and a heart of quick affection, and who, placed in a public position, would have displayed a courage, a judgment, and a commanding intelligence which would have ranked him with the leaders of mankind. The other was one who had enjoyed that public opportunity which had been denied to Count D'Orsay. The world has recognized the political courage, the versatile ability, and the masculine eloquence of Lord Lyndhurst; but his intimates only were acquainted with the tenderness of his disposition, the sweetness of his temper, his ripe scholarship, and the playfulness of his bright and airy spirit.

* * * * * * *

There was yet a barren interval of five years of my life, so far as literature was concerned, between the publication of "Henrietta Temple" and "Venetia," and my earlier works. In 1832 I had published "Contarina Fleming" and "Alroy." I had then returned from two years' travel in the Mediterranean regions, and I published "Contarina Fleming" anonymously, and in the midst of revolution. It was almost stillborn, and having written it with deep thought and feeling, I was naturally discouraged from further effort. Yet the youthful writer, who may, like me, be inclined to despair, may learn also from my example not to be precipitate in his resolves. Gradually, "Contarina Fleming" found sympathizing readers; Goethe and Beckford were impelled to communicate their unsolicited opinions of this work to its anonymous author, and I have seen a criticism on it by Heine, of which any writer may be justly proud. Yet all this does not prevent me from being conscious that it would have been better if a subject so essentially psychological had been treated at a more mature period of life.

I had commenced "Alroy" the year after my first publication, and had thrown the manuscript aside. Being at Jerusalem in the year 1831, and visiting the traditionary tombs of the kings, my thoughts recurred to the marvellous career which had attracted my boyhood, and I shortly after finished a work which I began the year after I wrote "Vivian Gray."

What my opinion was of that my first work, written in 1826, was shown by my publishing my second anonymously. Books written by boys which pretend to give a picture of manners and to deal in knowledge of human nature must be affected. They can be, at the best, but the results of imagination acting on knowledge not acquired by experience. Of such circumstances exaggeration is a necessary consequence, and false taste accompanies exaggeration. Nor is it necessary to remark that a total want of art must be observed in such pages, for that is a failing incident to all first efforts. "Vivian Grey" is essentially a puerile work, but it has baffled even the efforts of its creator to suppress it. Its fate has been strange; and not the least remarkable thing is, that forty-four years after its publication I must ask the indulgence of the reader for its continued and inevitable reappearance.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Articles of French production have naturally increased in price. Champagne wine has felt the effects of the desolation of the whole region in which it is produced, and the wine merchants have put up the price in proportion to the cost of their future supplies. Kid gloves have likewise felt in advance the expected effects of a short supply from a beleaguered city. Fortunately, these are articles that we can well dispense with. The less champagne that is brought into the country the better; it is not only an unhealthful extravagance. Nowhere in the world, except, perhaps, in some of the Spanish American countries, do men drink wine at an ordinary dinner at a second-class restaurant, and pay five dollars a bottle for it. Frenchmen buy it for a dollar, and drink but little of it at that cost. It we must drink wine, which is bad, but not near so bad as drinking whisky, let a taste be cultivated for the American wines, which are generally purer than the imported, and are equally palatable, and will do a man less harm. The matter of gloves belongs to the ladies. We confess to a weakness toward gloves, and always thought that extravagance in gloves and slippers was more than innocent, that it rose to the dignity of a female virtue. It is but just to the sex to say that they have never failed in their duty in this regard, and whatever faults may be charged to them, they have not been wanting in this excellence. But gloves do not come from Paris alone, nor from France alone. The French are the best and much the dearest. Very good gloves can be brought at retail for twenty-five cents in Italy and in some other parts of Europe, and the English gloves are very good. There is no sense in giving $3 for a pair of gloves that a body will wear only once or twice. Let the cheaper articles be introduced among those who set the fashions and fix the measure of extravagance.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419 36	
On Fire Risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489 32
		$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746 79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500 98
		$1,184,796 44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555 92	
Fire Losses	99,603 08	
Return Premiums	81,921 69	
Reinsurances	40,698 85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,561 40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000 12	
Expenses	24,045 90	
		$875,126 97
		$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	188,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,600 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,293,557 50
	Cost, $1,264,447 34.	
	Real Estate	$55,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	239,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1 820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1920.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
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John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,733,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,845
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	52,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	86,193
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,733,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

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C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.
THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.
We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.
Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.
Good men wanted as Agents. 10 13 thstu2m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	$810,000,
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

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JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 881,139 12

DIRECTORS.

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Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
11§ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2600 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 18§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
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CHARLES WILLIAMS'
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Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7 75; Stove, $8 00; Nut, $7 00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6 75; Stove, $7 00; Nut, $5 75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6 25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, 43 South THIRD Street, 734 SANSOM " 10 19 tf

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

HOW THE THING IS DONE.

THE ASSESSMENT OF OFFICE HOLDERS—THE PERCENTAGE ON STEALINGS—A SUGGESTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, which explains itself, was begun by the receipt by General Barlow, of New York, formerly United States Marshal for the Southern district, of the usual printed circular, calling for money towards the election expenses, the blank space for the amount being filled in with the words, "$1000 for yourself and subordinates:"—

"NEW YORK, October 20, 1869.—James B. Taylor, Esq., Treasurer, etc.—Dear Sir:—I have received a communication from Hon. Hamilton Harris, chairman, etc., requesting a contribution of $1000 from me and my subordinates to the Republican fund.

"I presume this amount was fixed upon under the impression that this office was very lucrative to me and my deputies. My income from the office can by no possibility exceed $6000. The general rate of assessment on salaries I understand to be two per cent., and I enclose my check for $120, being at that rate. Whether in or out of office, I am desirous of contributing whatever I can afford to the necessary and proper expenses of the party, and I regret that I can now only afford to give this amount.

"As to my deputies, they must each contribute such amounts as they feel able to do. I cannot impose it upon them as a duty, and I cannot undertake to *collect* anything from them. I have submitted the communication to my subordinates, and you will no doubt hear from them.

"Yours, etc., FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
"United States Marshal."

"ROOM E, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, October 23, 1869.—Major-General F. C. Barlow, United States Marshal—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of 20th instant, to James B. Taylor, Esq., treasurer, enclosing check for $120.

"The great discrepancy between the amount of the check and the amount asked for by the committee would render it, in the opinion of the committee, an act of great injustice to the other Government officials who have already responded to the calls made upon them, to accept in its present shape your contribution. I therefore, by order of the Executive Committee, return the check to you, expressing the hope that you will reconsider the views expressed in your communication.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"JAMES W. HUSTED, Secretary.

"P. S.—The assessments made upon the Government officials in the State are *not* made upon a basis of two per cent. upon their salaries, but upon the ascertained income of their respective offices.
"J. W. H."

"UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, October 23, 1869.—Hon. James W. Husted, Secretary Republican State Committee—Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of this date returning my check for $120, on the ground that the acceptance of it would be an act of injustice to the other Government officials who have contributed more liberally. You also express a hope that I will reconsider the views heretofore expressed by me in the premises.

"I cannot afford to contribute a larger sum than the one I have named, and that I may not seem discourteous to the committee I desire to explain why I cannot change the views heretofore expressed.

"I do not consider that the holding of a public office creates any obligation on my part to contribute anything, and whatever I do give is not given on any such ground. As a private citizen interested in the success of the party, I have always been desirous of giving what I could towards its proper expenses; and were I out of office I should give more now, because I could better afford it.

"Any person who holds public office in this country, and gives all his time and energy to it, I consider underpaid if he receives only the honest salary of his place. I know that I lose money every day that I am Marshal, and for that reason I shall shortly resign. The fact that I am working for the public for a less sum than I could earn in my private business is rather a reason why I should be relieved from assessments than why I should pay them, and this applies, in my opinion, to all public offices that I know anything about—they are all underpaid.

"You speak of the 'ascertained value of my office,' as distinguished from its salary, which is only $6000. I do not know from where you ascertained its income; but I do know that whoever has received more from it than $6 per annum has not received it honestly. I should be sorry to believe that dishonest gains of public offices were so recognized and accepted as matters of course that they are made the basis of expected contributions.

"What I have said here will also explain why I cannot impose on my deputies the payment of contributions as a duty. They fully earn every penny they receive, and I cannot recognize the right of the Government or the party to call on them for any sum whatever. I presume, however, they will gladly contribute what each feels himself able to do. I make this explanation with entire respect for the views of those gentlemen whose opinions on this subject differ from mine. My views may seem Quixotic and unreasonable, but I am firmly impressed with their soundness, and we must all act upon our views of what is right. The check for $120 is at the service of the committee if they feel that they can accept it.

"Very respectfully, FRANCIS C. BARLOW."

This last letter was returned to the writer without observation, and the check never called for.

Upon this correspondence the *Nation* makes the following pointed observations:—

THE SYSTEM.

We publish in another column perhaps one of the most singular bits of correspondence ever laid before a civilized public. It shows the agents of the party in power not only attempting to levy blackmail—for this is what "assessments" on office-holders amount to—but actually rating the office-holder's ability to pay not by the amount of his lawful salary, but by the supposed amount of his stealings. General Barlow's salary, as United States Marshal, was $6000, and this was all that he, as an honest man, could or did make out of the place; but others have made out of the place as much as $50,000. Indeed, in "political circles," this is well understood to be the value of the office to "a practical man." The Republican State Committee last year, however, while flooding the State with stump speakers to inveigh against Democratic corruption, and declaim about the economy, honesty, and efficiency with which the revenue was collected under Republican auspices, were actually sending round circulars in which thievings were recognized among the legitimate gains of a Government servant, provided he paid his party dues upon them.

In the particular case before us, the committee happened to light upon one of the class of officials for whom the President, in the early days of his administration, showed an honorable and hopeful predilection in making his appointments—a man who served the country in peace as he served it in war, because he loved it, and not because he was unfit for any other occupation, and who held that the moral obligations of a Government official are the same as those of a man in any other position of life. Accordingly, he resisted the attempt at extortion, and, the time for it having apparently arrived, lays the matter before the public.

We do not mean to say that all the members of the committee are responsible for this singular transaction. Most of them probably know nothing about it; but during all canvasses the real work is left to a few men in each district, who are trained in all the dodges of the outrageous system which has bred and supports them, and whose great value to the party lies in their not sticking at trifles. The nauseating effect of General Barlow's letter on these worthies, when they got it, may be more readily imagined than described, and, in fact, they gave strong expression to it by sending the letter back. His "mawkish susceptibility," as Colonel Forney calls it, must have struck them very much as a lecture on chastity would strike a French Zouave. But there was probably not another official in the State who dared offer any resistance; and when we see that the income of $6000 is levied on as if it were $50,000, it is hardly possible to keep down a feeling of amusement at the way in which the American people are cheated by the figures set down in the acts of Congress and of the State legislatures into the belief that their officers are only paid small salaries, and at the storm of opposition which the honest farmers raise against any attempt to increase the nominal amount of these salaries. The fact is that the office-holders of the United States are not only paid higher wages than those of any monarch in the world, but receive the greater part of them in a way that does more to corrupt them, body and soul, and to sap the national morality, than all the sinecures, "gratifications," and pensions bestowed by poor Badinguet did to corrupt and debase the unfortunate people who for eighteen years owned him—arch-politician as he was—for their master.

This system of assessing officials for election expenses, though it is only this year that it is generally attracting public attention, has been going on for a long time. What suffering it has imposed on the unfortunates whose salaries are small and opportunities for stealing limited, it is difficult to estimate; and what a stimulus it has given to stealing amongst those who have ready access to the public funds or whose powers make them worth bribing, it would be just as difficult to estimate. But we know that it has converted the public service into a sink of corruption, the abominations of which have never been fully exposed. If they could be fully exposed in a way that would bring the whole people to examine and understand them, we believe there would be an outburst of indignation that would sweep them away, and their authors with them, in a single month. The newspapers are generally believed to exaggerate most of the abuses they denounce, but we say deliberately that no denunciation of the condition of the civil service of the United States which has ever appeared in print has come up, as a picture of selfishness, greed, fraud, corruption, falsehood, and cruelty, to the accounts which are given privately by those who have seen the real workings of the machine. The reason why "the men inside politics" are amazed at honest men's indignation over it is that they are literally hardened to it—as criminals are hardened to crime; and the reason why the general public is so little shocked by what even they see of it is, that they have so long been assured by party leaders that this system is a necessary part of party governments, and that there has to be a class of office-holders to be "rotated," and decapitated, and levied upon in a democracy (just as, according to some, there have to be prostitutes for the protection of female virtue), that they have at last got to accept it as a great political truth.

Of course, the system of assessment is a necessary consequence of the rule that "to the victors belong the spoils." If Government officers are the servants of the party and not of the country, and if the party is at liberty to use them not for the benefit of the country, but for its own, making them pay bonuses every year for the privilege of keeping their places is legitimate enough. We cannot put a stop to it unless we take away, *by law*, from the victors the right of removing any officer except for cause, or appointing anybody who has not undergone a prescribed test of fitness. We cannot trust the matter to any President or to any head of department. Both are liable to be overborne by the politicians. An act of Congress was passed in 1853 providing for the examination of persons appointed in the departments, and a more delightful example of "how not to do it" was probably never seen than its working. The character of the examination is left to the head of the department or bureau; if he desires the admission of the applicant, it is a perfect farce; if he does not, it is very severe; if he disapproves of examinations altogether, it consists in a chat and a smoke. But, in point of fact, the act has only been enforced fitfully, and at long intervals. The appointments are made, just as of old, on the requisition of members of Congress. Mr. Trumbull says some of the latter have regular accounts in "offices" opened with them; if the candidate fails to pass the examination, he still remains a clerk, though not appointed to any particular bureau, draws his pay, and does odd jobs, mostly political. It is Mr. Cox's making the system a reality which has drawn forth the shouts of rejoicing over his retirement from the political hacks all over the country.

One of the practical effects of this system has just been displayed in a curious way in this State. The smallness of the Republican vote as compared with former years, even in good Republican districts, is ascribed by the best judges in a degree to the hostility of the Fentonites, who, disgusted by the appointment of Tom Murphy, who is a Conklingite, to the custom-house, and other slights and disasters undergone by their chief, stayed away from the polls. Now, why are the Republicans of this State divided into Fentonites and Conklingites? Why is the party torn to pieces by the contests of chieftains? Why is every convention and committee a reservoir of Conklingite and Fentonite hates? The fact is that the two factions are not divided by any question of principle or policy any more than any two women who quarrel on the staircase of a tenement-house. There is no point of politics, home or foreign, on which they or their followers have any perceptible difference of opinion. The only reason why there should be Fentonites and Conklingites is that Fenton hates Conkling and Conkling hates Fenton. But how is it, the innocent looker-on will naturally ask, that a ridiculous personal feud like this can divide a great party, composed of male adults, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and in a great commercial State, into two hostile camps, and cause them deliberately to imperil the "cause of the Union" and the "cause of humanity," about which they prate so much as the dearest and most important of earthly interests? Their reply is, or should be:—

"My dear Simpleton, at the bottom of the whole matter is offices. Long seclusion in your library, or else a seafaring life, has doubtless prevented your giving your attention to the manner in which God Almighty, when he made republicanism his appointed order of government, ordained that the machinery of administration should be worked. Know, then, that if Fenton could get no offices for anybody in post office or custom house, he would, when he took the field against Conkling, take it alone. Grown men would laugh when he asked them to stand by his side and be 'his friends' in this great struggle. In like manner, Conkling, though a fairabler and honester man than Fenton, would likewise find that when he raised his banner he would have to stand under its folds by himself. People would be too busy to 'work for him' against any of his foes. So he and Fenton would go off to Washington, and, having nobody to 'see' about places, would devote themselves to what is called the study of the public business—as if politics needed 'study'—dull and stupid work, too. But each having some hundreds of offices to bestow on 'his friends,' in case he makes his influence in State politics so plain that the administration feels bound to court him, their conflicts make one of the most exciting little games ever witnessed. Thousands 'rally round' them on one side or the other. The Custom-house and Post Office become fortified posts, which are carried now by one and now by another, and finally the whole politics of the State get drawn into the fray. To be a New York politician, you have not to understand the Constitution, the history of legislation, the finances, political economy, and statistics, but to love or hate Conkling or Fenton, and to know which of them 'owns' Smith, what Brown said after seeing Fenton last week, and how things are looking in Schoharie county since Conkling took those oysters at the Delavan House with T. P. Comstock. Good night, you poor donkey."

—The women of Kansas have acquired such proficiency in the use of firearms that they no longer consider it absolutely necessary to have the protection of men. A few nights since, at Lawrence City, in that State, the house of a Mrs. J. M. Ruth being attacked by burglars, the latter arose softly from her bed, seized a revolver, crept cautiously down the stairs, and discharged it at the head of one of the miscreants, who was evidently badly wounded; but he contrived to drag himself off the premises. The report of the revolver alarmed those on watch outside, and they, too, beat a hasty retreat, leaving Mrs. Ruth complete mistress of the situation.

—A New Hampshire paper makes merry over the fact that, as a party of Philadelphians were riding in its vicinity last summer, one young lady remarked, in passing a clump of white birches, that it was "singular how much palns these people took to whitewash their trees clear to the tops."

—Cornwall, Conn., has returned to the old-fashioned method of allowing each tax-payer the privilege of working out his tax at $1·50 per day.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 5 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisvil and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horserstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·16 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·25, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·28 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6 49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10 A. M. & 12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	9·25 A. M. & 3·30 & 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 25 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9 40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12 20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·28 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way Passenger	7·30	Pottstown Accom'n	8·40
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8·15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10·30
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3·30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4·30
Pottstown Accom	4 00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7·00
Reading & Potts. Acc	5·15	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e,	
ON SUNDAYS.		and Allentown Acc	9·25
To Reading	8·00	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
	P. M.	From Pottsville	12·35
To Pottsville	3 15		P. M.
		From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7 30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 5·15 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 45 and 10·05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 5·25, 8·10, and 8 50 A. M., and 2·50 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 8·20, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Inters

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

England, France, Russia.

Carlyle on the French War.

Prince Gortschakoff's Note.

China and Japan.

Secretary Seward and the Mikado

Our Foreign Mail Service

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Dr. Jacoby.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Dr. Jacoby, who was recently imprisoned at Loetzen on account of his violent opposition to the Government war measures, was not re-elected to Parliament at its late elections. His known opposition to the project for annexing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany contributed to his defeat.

The Mistaken Pride of France.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The *Neue Freie Presse* regrets the mistaken pride of the French Government, which, having asked for an armistice objected to the reasonable demands of Prussia.

Thomas Carlyle on the French War.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Thomas Carlyle writes two and a half columns, in small type, to the *Times* this morning, on the subject of the war between France and Prussia. He shows what France, after an experience of four centuries, is pretty sure to do again when she gets on her feet, and therefore praises the policy pursued by Prussia, which he claims is founded on solid practical prudence.

The French gunboat Senard is repairing and coaling at Yarmouth.

The Present War Premeditated by Napoleon.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The press of this city is able to demonstrate from Napoleon's secret correspondence, discovered at St. Cloud, that an anti-Prussian war was prepared long before the Hohenzollern incident. Two letters to that purport were found, dated in June, a month before the declaration of war.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

Russia a "Public Enemy."

LONDON, Nov. 18—Noon.—The feeling to-day in financial circles is somewhat quieter.

The *Times* this morning remarks that Russia has placed herself in the position of a public enemy.

Austria in Arms.

LONDON, Nov. 18—(Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)—The latest despatches received here to-day show that Austria is in arms, and preparing to send 300,000 troops to the Eastern frontier.

An Armistice in France.

The press believe Bismarck will now propose an armistice with France to settle the Russian question. Russia is receiving a large supply of American arms.

Prince Gortschakoff's Note—Why the Treaty of Paris Should be Abrogated by Russia.

[The first part of this despatch was printed in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, but the concluding portion did not reach us in time.]

"In proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty grew weak, and especially the guarantees of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea, the introduction of iron-clad ships, unknown and unforeseen at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of 1856, augmented for Russia the dangers of an eventual war by increasing, in considerable proportions, the already evident inequality of the respective naval forces.

"In this state of things his Majesty the Emperor was obliged to ask himself, What are the rights and what the duties which accrue to Russia from these modifications in the general situation, and from those infractions of engagements to which he has not ceased to be scrupulously faithful, although they were conceived in a spirit of mistrust with regard to him?

"Upon mature examination of this question his Imperial Majesty has arrived at the following conclusion, which you are directed to bring to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited:—

"Our august master cannot admit in law that the treaties, infringed in several of their essential and general clauses, remain obligatory in those which touch the direct interests of the empire. His Imperial Majesty cannot admit, in fact, that the security of Russia should depend on a fiction which has not withstood the test of time, and be put in peril by his respect for engagements which have not been observed in their integrity. The Emperor, confiding in the sentiments of equity of the signatary powers of the treaty of 1856, and in the consciousness they have of their own dignity, instructs you to declare that his Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the treaty of 18th-30th March, 1856, so far as these limit his right of sovereignty in the Black Sea; that His Imperial Majesty considers it his right and his duty to give notice to his Majesty the Sultan in respect to the special convention additional to the said treaty, which fixes the number and the dimensions of the ships of war which the two rapparian powers reserve the rigot of maintaining in the Black Sea; that he loyally gives notice of this to the powers signing and guaranteeing the general treaty, of which this special convention constitutes an integral part; that he restores to His Majesty the Sultan the full possession of his rights in this respect, as he equally reclaims his own for himself.

"In discharging this duty you will be careful to state that our august master has in view only the security and dignity of his empire. It is by no means the purpose of his Imperial Majesty to raise the Eastern Question upon this point. He has no other wish than the preservation and consolidation of peace.

"He fully maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, which settled the position of Turkey in the European system. He is ready to come to an understanding with the powers who signed this arrangement, either to confirm its general stipulations, or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the European equilibrium. His Majesty, however, is convinced that that peace and equilibrium will have a stronger guarantee when they shall have been placed on more just and solid bases than those resulting from a position which no great power could accept as a normal condition of existence.

"You are desired to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and leave a copy with him.

"Receive, etc., GORTSCHAKOFF."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 18—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. American securities dull; United States 5-20s of 1862, 87⅛; of 1865, old, 84¼; of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 85. Stocks flat; Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 103½; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—U. S. 5-20s, 90¾.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—11·30 A. M.—Spirits of petroleum, 9d.; refined, 1s. 5d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—Petroleum closed buoyant yesterday.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—12·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9 9-16d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝@9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 12000 bales were for export and 6000 for speculation. Stock 408,000 bales, 43,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week 47,000 bales, of which 19,000 bales are American. California Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 8d. Red Western spring, 10s. 1d; red winter, 10s. 6d. Corn, 30s. 9d. for new. Flour, 24s. 6d.

FROM JAPAN.

Japanese Students Coming to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—T. Scott Seward, United States Consul at Hiogo, who is on leave of absence, arrived by the steamship China. He is accompanied by twelve young Japanese students. The China brings over 12,000 packages of teas. 330 packages have been sold for New York.

Health of ex-Secretary Seward.

A letter from Hon. William H. Seward, dated in the Inland sea October 11, say he was well and his trip was pleasant. He was the guest of Minister Delong at Yokohama, and Minister Shepperd in Yeddo.

Mr. Seward Received by the Mikado.

The first interview ever given to a private individual by the Mikado was given to Mr. Seward. The only persons present were Messrs. Delong and Shepherd and the acting Secretary of the American Legation.

Telegraphic Communication.

The Danish Envoy has succeeded in negotiating with the Government of Japan for the completion of telegraphic communication between Japan and Europe.

A Diplomatic Rupture

has occurred between the French Minister and the Japanese Government, growing out of the Japanese neutrality proclamation.

The French fleet has left Yokohama. Its destination is unknown.

Shipment of Silk Worms.

Japanese merchants have arranged to ship 200,000 cards of silk worms to Europe.

A typhoon at Yokohama and Yeddo had caused great damage.

FROM CHINA.

Shanghai Advices—The Tien-tsin Massacre.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12, via San Francisco, Nov. 17.—The return of United States Consul-General Seward was celebrated by a dinner, at which Admiral Rodgers and other leading Americans were present. The *News Letter* contains several editorials on United States Minister Low, accusing him of gross neglect and wanton disregard of duty in the matter of the Tien-tsin massacre.

Money Market.

Exchange on London, 5s. 10½d. per tael.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POISONING CASE.—A day or two ago the family of Mr. John B. Heyl, two children excepted, were taken violently ill. The symptoms of each victim were identical. They included violent cramps and other indications that follow the swallowing of a metallic poison. There were seven persons in all affected, including the servant girl. Doctors Atlee and Harbold were called in, and administered for the suffering ones. The two children who were unaffected by the dangerous symptoms had not partaken of the food at the general table at the meal preceding the attack. The dinner consisted of stewed chicken, with the usual vegetables accompanying it. Stewed apples were one of the dishes, and of this the family, with the exception of the two children, had partaken. The physicians in attendance solved the mystery. The stewed apples had been allowed to remain in an untinned brass kettle. The apples had absorbed the deadly metallic poison, and the sickness of all who partook of it was the result. The antidote for poisoning by copper—sulphate of zinc—was administered. Though life was saved in each instance, every one of the sufferers is still very sick. Mr. Heyl and a servant are the greatest sufferers of them all. They will, of course, recover.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Mr. George Watson, who is the contractor for the erection of the stone work on the new building now being erected for the Tradesmen's Bank on Third street, below Chesnut, and also on the building of the Northern Liberties Bank, at Third and Vine streets, met with an accident yesterday which nearly resulted fatally. He was engaged on a scaffold in front of the building at Third and Vine streets, which was as high as the third-story windows of that large structure, when the scaffold, which was defectively constructed, broke and precipitated him to the ground. He sustained severe injuries. He was conveyed to his home, and to-day is doing better, though it will be some time before he entirely recovers.

DEATH OF SENATOR WATT.—The Hon. William W. Watt, State Senator from the First district, died at his residence, No. 1915 Lombard street, about nine o'clock this morning. Mr. Watt served four successive terms as Representative in the Legislature from the Fourth district. In 1869 he received the Republican nomination for Senator from the First district. After the election his seat was contested by Alexander J. Diamond, the Democratic candidate, but after a prolonged hearing the case was decided in his favor, and he served in the Senate during the last session. Deceased had a host of friends, and was much respected by those who knew him.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—Catharine C. Connelly, recently deceased, after making a few private bequests, devises the remainder of the sum upon the books of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society to St. Ann's Asylum of Philadelphia. She also directs that a bond of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for $1000, be equally divided between St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia, and the House of the Good Shepherd, of Philadelphia.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Cain Bates is the name of an individual who was taken into custody yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of $200 in cash and a coat from a schooner lying at Green street wharf in the Delaware. The theft was committed some two or three nights since. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Toland, and was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

SERIOUS BURNING.—John Painter, son of the superintendent of the Athletic ball grounds, was seriously burned about the body and face, at an early hour this morning. He had lighted the fire in the stove, and not burning lively enough, he procured a can of coal oil, which he poured on to the flames. An explosion followed, and in addition to injuring him, set fire to the contents of the room, which were materially damaged.

DISTURBING A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—Catharine Boyd went into the Bedford Street Mission-house last night while a congregation was there assembled, and acted in a very disorderly manner. She was intoxicated. A policeman was called in, and the unruly character was taken into custody. She had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed for trial.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.—About three weeks ago John Knowles, aged 10 years, was struck with a passing vehicle on Price street, Germantown, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home on Manheim street, where he died on Wednesday of lockjaw.

DANGEROUS.—A portion of the sewer on Ninth street, between Fitzwater and Catharine, has caved in, and the same is in a dangerous condition. No safeguards have been placed around the break, and passing teams are in danger of being precipitated into it.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Joseph Watson, contractor for the new Bank of Northern Liberties, at Third and Vine streets, met with a serious accident yesterday. The frame archway near the roof gave way, precipitating Mr. Watson to the floor below. He received severe internal injuries.

LARCENY CASE.—John Mitchell, while intoxicated, stole three coal skuttles last evening from a store at Eighth street and Passyunk road. He was arrested and committed by Alderman Bonsall.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at the Almshouse upon the body of James Hall, who died suddenly.

TRIFLING FIRE.—A slight fire occurred about five o'clock this morning at No. 432 North Third street.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.		112⅝	10·37 A. M.		113
10·14	"	112⅝	10·38	"	113⅛
10·22	"	112⅝	11·10	"	113
10·25	"	112⅝	11·15	"	112⅝
10·27	"	112⅝	11·15	"	112⅝
10·28	"	112⅝	11·30	"	112⅝
11·32	"	113	12·12 P. M.		112⅝
10·36	"	112⅝	12·15	"	112⅝

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfmst No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The late Campaign in Missouri.

The Internal Revenue Reformers.

The President and Senator Schurz

A General Court-Martial.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Austria and the Eastern Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Austria and the Eastern Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—(Special to the New York *Evening Telegram*.)—It is rumored here that the Austrian Government has ordered the departure of a large number of troops to the neighborhood of the Turkish frontier, in order that that country may be ready to co-operate with other powers in the event of the breaking out of hostilities.

Nothing Can Avert War.

Rumors come here thick and fast, but the general impression is that nothing can avert war.

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 18—2 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—2 P. M. — California white wheat, 11s. 8d.; red Western spring, 9s. 8d.@10s. 3d.; red winter, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d. Receipts of wheat for three days 175,000 quarters, of which 12,500 are American. Western Flour, 24s. 9d. Corn 31s. 6d. for new. Oats, 3s. Peas, 116s. 5d. Pork, 104s. New Beef, 120s. Cumberland cut Bacon, 48s.

LONDON, Nov. 18—2 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troubles in Europe.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Notwithstanding the fact that a general European war looks imminent, the impression in administration circles is that England will not be driven into it, for the reason that she has too much at stake.

It is believed that if she should be drawn into war several of her colonies would revolt and set up for themselves. In any event our Government will maintain a strictly neutral position, and take advantage of the disturbed condition of Europe to build up our commerce and increase our trade.

The Campaign in Missouri.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, was closeted with the President to-day from an early hour up to the meeting of the Cabinet. It is understood that he was engaged in detailing to the President the inside history of the late campaign in Missouri. He denounced in strong terms the conduct of Brown, Schurz, and other leaders in the revenue reform movement.

He assured the President that these men are ready to co-operate with the Democratic party to defeat his administration. Drake's ambition to become Chief Justice of the Court of Claims is defeated by the condition of affairs in Missouri, as he cannot resign from the Senate, having a Democrat to succeed him.

The President and Mr. Schurz.

An attempt is being made to create the impression that the President, in refusing to see Senator Schurz the other day, intended to snub that gentleman. There is nothing in this, as the President makes it a rule to see all Senators, whether they are friendly to him or not. Schurz called at the White House when the President had an engagement which prevented him from seeing any person.

New York Office-Seekers.

Several prominent New York politicians arrived here to-day with the view of ascertaining whether the President intends making any changes in the New York Custom House and other Federal offices. They were informed to-day that it is not the purpose of the President to make any changes at present.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A general court-martial, consisting of Colonels Sacket, Buchanan, Drum, Majors Pratt, Pelouze, Hardin, Dana, and Captains Hawkins, Jackson, with Lieutenant Kellogg as Judge Advocate, has been appointed to meet at Detroit on the 21st instant for the trial of Captain Fergus Walker.

Surgeon Batts has been ordered to the Pawnee at Norfolk. Assistant Surgeon Fort is detached from New York Navy Yard, and has been ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

FROM THE STATE.

The State Treasurership—Coleman vs. Mackey.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18.—Gentlemen prominent in the Republican ranks announce to-day that Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon county, late Senator from the Lebanon and Dauphin district, has consented to become a candidate for State Treasurer. It is promised that Mr. Mackey will withdraw and thus insure the unity of the Republican members of the Legislature upon the caucus nominee.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Cotton dull but unchanged; sales 1000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16⅝c. Flour firmer and advanced 10@15c. sales of 16,000 barrels State at $5@6·40; Ohio at $5@6·50; Western at $5@6·75; Southern at $6·00@8·50. Wheat firmer, and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 78,000 bushels new spring at $1·40@1·42; red Western at $1·41@1·47; white Michigan at $1·60. Corn firmer and scarce; sales of 53,000 bushels new mixed Western at 82@85c.; old do. at 88c. Oats firm; sales of 25,000 bushels Ohio at 61@61½c.; Western at 60c. Beef dull. Pork heavy; new mess, $23·75; old, $24@24·25. Lard nominal. Whisky steady at 87@87½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 112⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 106¾; do. 1865, do. 106½; do. "1865, new, 109; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22; Adams Express Co., 67; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 42¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Cotton more active. Flour active and prices improving. Wheat firm; Maryland amber, $1·76@1·80; good to prime, $1·45@1·60; common to fair, $1·15@1·40; Ohio and Indiana, $1·35@1·40. Corn active; new white, 75@80c.; yellow, 82@83c. Oats firm at 49@50c. Rye, 65@80c. Mess Pork quiet at $26. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15@15½c.; hams, 24c. Lard quiet at 15¾c. Whisky, 88c. bid and 89 asked.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER CABLE REPORTS.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

A Great Battle Impending.

Prussian Requisitions at Orleans.

The Eastern Question.

What Russia Complains of.

The New King of Spain.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Movements Around Orleans.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Advices have been received here from Orleans down to the evening of last Monday. The Prussians had retired to the northward beyond Artenay. The French had constructed heavy earthworks in front of the railway junction, just outside of Orleans, and ten thousand men had been employed at the work.

The French army under General Paladines was massed between Orleans and Artenay, the cavalry of the French being wretchedly managed, which seriously interfered with their success. A large number of boats have been collected at Orleans which were to be used to cross the army to the southern bank of the Loire in case of defeat in the impending battle.

The requisitions made by the Prussians at Orleans amounted to £200,000. Some skirmishing had already been reported at the French outposts,

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

Violation of the Paris Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—It is said that the particular violations of the Paris treaty of 1856 which Russia has complained of are as follows:—Cruise of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English frigate, the similar trip subsequently by Lord Bulwer Lytton, and the appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna, a Turkish city on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there, and lastly the voyage of the Sultan in a Turkish frigate.

The Russian envoy at Constantinople protested against this latter circumstance at the time, but ineffectually.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Popularity of the New King.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—A committee consisting of fifteen members of the Consistent Cortes has been appointed to proceed to Florence to present the Spanish Crown to the Duke of Aosta. The election of Aosta is highly popular throughout the Provinces. No disorders have followed his proclamation, though the Government had reason to believe that as the candidature was unpopular in certain quarters there might be demonstrations of disapproval. The services of the troops have not been necessary anywhere. In all the large cities cannon were fired in honor of the event.

FLORENCE, Nov. 18.—The Duke of Aosta arrived in this city yesterday from Naples, and was met with the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. The President of the Council, the Spanish Minister to Italy, and other notables subsequently called upon him and congratulated him.

The Movement of Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—*Freie Presse* to-day confirms the identity of the English and Austrian notes to the Russian Emperor.

FROM CHINA.

The Instigator of the Tien-Tsin Massacre Arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A despatch has just been received here from Macao, dated November 1st, which states that the instigator of the Tien-Tsin massacre has been arrested and will be speedily brought to justice.

BAZAINE AS A GAMBLER.

His Marriage in Mexico—His Treachery to Maximilian—Heavy Gambling—He Loses Nearly $200,000 in Six Hours.

From the Society.

It was our fortune to know Marshal Bazaine personally, and to be near him during two of the most eventful years in the history of Mexico. We saw his entrance into the halls of the Montezumas, and later, his marriage in the Imperial Palace to Senorita Josefa Pena, a beautiful but poor young lady, quite twenty years the Marshal's junior—a descendant of a Spanish family, fair and stately of figure.

The wedding was celebrated with great pomp. Maximilian and Carlotta—a queen by birth and rare accomplishments—gave away the bride. The Archbishop of Mexico, assisted by two departmental bishops, performed the impressive ceremony. The presents were numerous, rare, and costly, the first of all being an imperial present from Maximilian to Bazaine, valued at $400,000. It consisted of the palace and gardens at San Cosme, afterwards occupied by the Marshal and his bride. Four months following this event we were the recipients of frequent invitations to their magnificent receptions, conversed by the hour with the Marshal, or listened to him and his staff, or the various Ministers of Maximilian's Cabinet, while they discussed the then important events of the day. From that intercourse and opportunity we became firmly and reasonably convinced that Marshal Bazaine, as a great general and an honorable man, was a fraud of the first magnitude.

From our conversation with him we knew early in 1866 that the whole tenor of his despatches to the Secretary of War of France, and private letters to Napoleon, was against the noble-hearted and sincere Maximilian. In September of 1863 we knew from the same source that Bazaine was plotting for the dethronement of the young Emperor, and his own appointment by Napoleon as Regent or Dictator of Mexico. Somewhat later orders came from the ex-Emperor Napoleon for the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps of France to Mexico. Bazaine ordered a concentration of the armies of the North and Central States at Queretaro, whence they marched into the capital. The Belgian troops determined to remain. On the morning of the third of February, 1867, Marshal Bazaine's plotting and planning and undermining was done—his murder of Maximilian well nigh completed; consequently, at the head of the army of France in Mexico, he marched through Calles de San Francisco and Plateros across the Plaza de Armas, avoiding passing the imperial palace, so as not to salute the Emperor, and out through the eastern gates and into the valley beyond. After awaiting there for two days to plot with General Porfirio Diaz, commander of the Liberal army, and sell him arms and ammunition with which to crush the Emperor and empire, Bazaine led his army down the hundred leagues of intervening slope towards the Gulf of Mexico.

Ten days after he left the city of Mexico, and before his disembarkation, Maximilian, at the head of 7500 men, with 25 pieces of artillery, left the capital for Queretaro, where the empire died, and where Juarez brutally assassinated the Archduke of Austria. As long as Bazaine remained in the city of Mexico, Maximilian feared to save it, although he desired to, because the Marshal of France would seize the imperial palace and the archives of the Government.

As a general, we said that Marshal Bazaine is a fraud. Let the student of history prove anything to the contrary. We know that a banquet, a review day, a gaming table, are his favorite modes of pastime. These occupations, with opera and theatre, constitute his pleasure, and of the five pastimes, gaming has had the greater share for years. As a single example:—On Sabbath evening, Dec. 7, 1866, Marshal Bazaine and wife, with the Count and Countess de Noue, occupied a box in the Imperial Theatre of the City of Mexico. Juan Rivas, the great *monte* dealer and banker, with his wife and beautiful daughters, Senoritas Juana and Leonora, occupied box sixteen. When the play was half over, Bazaine rose, bowed himself out of his box, leaving Count de Noue to escort his wife home, and proceeded to the home of Rivas, 2 Calle de Capuchinas. Half an hour later, one of the servants of Rivas hurriedly entered the Imperial Theatre, went to his master's box, and whispered in Spanish to Don Juan, "Marshal Bazaine and Senor Barron (the great English banker, since deceased) are playing *mano to mano* and are winning heavily."

Rivas rose, threw his cloak over his shoulders, and left for his home. The play at the theatre concluded, we went to see the game of *monte*, for on other occasions we had witnessed immense fortunes change hands in that palace of gamblers in a single night. Gambling is a respectable calling in Mexico, and a *Jugador's* family associates with the *elite*, provided they are wealthy. Bazaine, Barron, several foreign merchants, and a number of nabob Mexicans were playing. Old man Rivas was dealing. Two banks, all the money placed on the table for the play had been tapped by Bazaine, and won, giving him $160,000 winnings. Mr. Barron had won about $15,000. The wagers were not less than one hundred ounces, or $1600 gold, and often one thousand ounces, or $16,000 gold, and twice Bazaine wagered $50,000 against the bank's $50,000. Rivas put out a $100,000 bank at twelve o'clock, all in gold ounces, Bazaine's fortune turned until at five o'clock A. M., Monday morning, he was $169,500 loser, and Barron, $55,000 winner. The gold lost by the Marshal was sent to Rivas' home the same morning at 9 o'clock.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Gold Room has become the almost exclusive centre of interest in Wall street operations, the price of the precious metal being the most sensitive index of the progress of the complications in Europe. The speculative activity of the market was thoroughly aroused today by a flood of telegrams reporting the fluctuations in the price of five-twenties at London. The Gold Room was filled as early as 9 o'clock by an eager and anxious assemblage of brokers. The first quotations of five-twenties produced little effect, for the reason that a simultaneous announcement that the directors of the Bank of England, at their session this morning, had made no change in the rate of discount was regarded as a flattering sign, and gold opened quietly at 112⅝. Soon after, however, bonds were reported down to 92¾, and gold ran up to 113¼, between which point and 112⅞ it fluctuated the balance of the forenoon. Fresh despatches were now received quoting five-twenties of 1862 at 85¾, while private telegrams to some of the foreign bankers placed them as low as 85 and 85½. The excitement now became intense, and gold bounded up to 113⅜. But here, and almost at the same time, still later despatches, which, in coming by one of the cables, had overtaken the previous messages by the other line, reported a sudden recovery in our bonds to 87 and 87¼. The effect was electrical. In the space of about twenty minutes gold fell to 112⅜, and after hovering in that vicinity for about two hours declined to 112¼, on the firm closing of the London Stock Exchange and news reports that four prominent members of the English Cabinet had proclaimed their desire for peace, the probability being, further, strongly intimated that the note of Lord Granville would lead to a congress of the European powers to revise the treaty of Paris and settle the questions now in dispute between the various countries of Europe. Later on gold, under purchases by the shorts, reacted to 112½; but closed dull and weak at that figure in the late dealings this evening.

"The foreign exchange market was firm under the unfavorable advices from London early in the day, but was barely steady on the later advance in the English funds, and the leading bankers showed more disposition to draw, while actual transactions out of second hands were done at an eighth to a quarter per cent. below the counter rates.

"The decline of five-twenties in London unsettled and weakened the Government list, and the 62s fell to 107½—these issues responding more sensitively than the other s to the changes abroad. Subsequently the advance in gold checked the decline, and at the afternoon board the market became firm at a reaction, maintaining its strength at the close, when the decline in gold was in turn offset by the advance in the London quotation."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W Jersey R 7s	95⅛	100 sh Reading R..			
$500 City 6s New	102¾			lots....	50⅛
$200 do	102¾	100		do. s10wn.	50⅛
$100 do	102¾	100		do.	50⅛
2 sh Leh V R	50¾	400		do.	50⅛
6 sh Penna R	58⅛	300		do.	18.50·44
25 do	59⅛	100		do. s60wn.	50·44
100 sh Leh Nav St..	31¾	100		do.	b60.50·56
200 do. s60wn.	31¾	100		do.	s10 50·44
200 do.	b60 32	100		do.	s10.50·44
100 do.	b60. 31½	300		do.	18.b30.50·44
100 sh Read R.	b30. 50⅛	400		do	18. 50⅛
200 do.	24. 50⅛				

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N.	24.102¾	100 sh Phil & E R..			26½
$2000 do.	102¾	300		do.	18. 25⅞
$1000 Pa 6s 2 m...	99	100		do.	b30. 26
$200 Pa 6s W L Cp.	104¾	100 sh Read.			s30. 50⅛
100 sh O C & A R.	b69 46	100		do.	rg41. 53⅛
100 sh Leh Nav.	31½	200		do.	s10 50⅛
100 do.	31½	200		do.	18.s10wn. 50⅛
100 do.	31½	8		do.	trf. 50⅛
100 do.	31¾	400		do.	18.s5.50·31
100 do.	b60. 31¾	100		do.	b15.50 31
200 do.	18. 31¾	300		do	14.s30.50·31
100 do.	s60wn. 31¾	500		do.	18.b50. 50⅛
100 do.	b5wn. 31¾	26 sh Leh Val.			18. 29¾
100 do.	31¾				

MARRIED.

(For additional Marriages see fifth page.)

BISHOP—CARROW.—On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. E. G. Brooks, CLEMENT B. BISHOP, of New York, to HANNAH L., daughter of John Carrow, Esq., of this city. [New York papers please copy.]

DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1332 ARCH Street. 11 18 frost*

FOR SALE.—A STYLISH SADDLE AND DRIVING HORSE. Warranted sound. Sold for want of use. KERR'S STABLE, No. 1118 SANSOM Street. 11 18 2t*

COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, 1870, NO. 57. In Divorce.
FANNY RICKARDS, by her next friend, vs. ISAAC RICKARDS.

To ISAAC RICKARDS, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on respondent to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be granted, returnable on SATURDAY, November 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN,
11 18 4t* Attorney for Libellant.

WHISKY.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

The Wine Merchants,

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

Our New Table Wine,

THE

Yellow Seal Sherry,

PUT UP IN LARGE BOTTLES, $11 PER DOZEN.

This Wine is very pale and dry, and shipped to us on special order, by the largest house in Xeres, expressly for our RETAIL SALES. 11 11 fmw3m

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French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
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Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

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No. 635 MARKET STREET,

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COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

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DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

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ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
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Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmw)

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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Locust street, from the west curb line of Tenth street to the sewer in Fifth street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next